MADRAS INFORMATION

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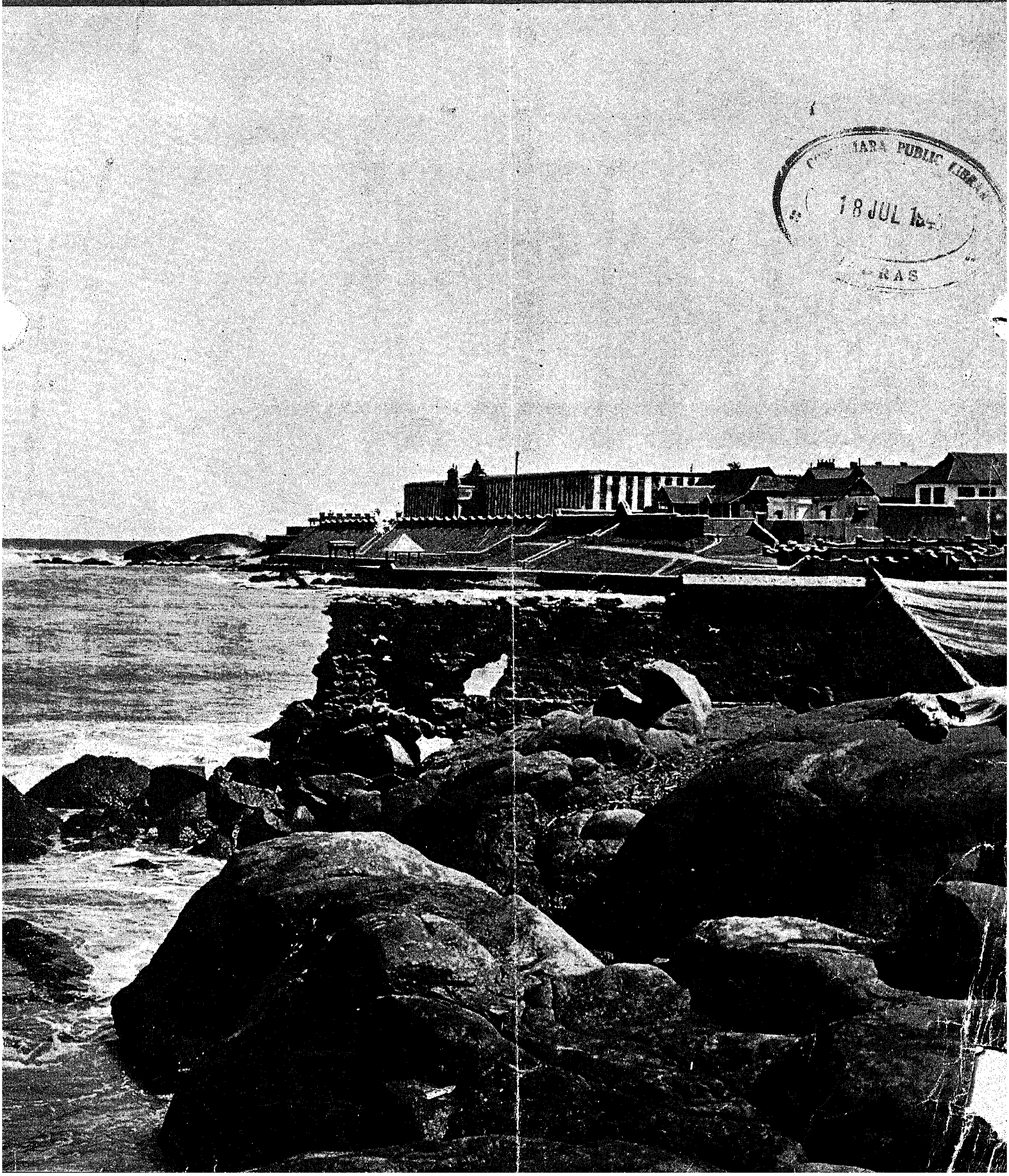
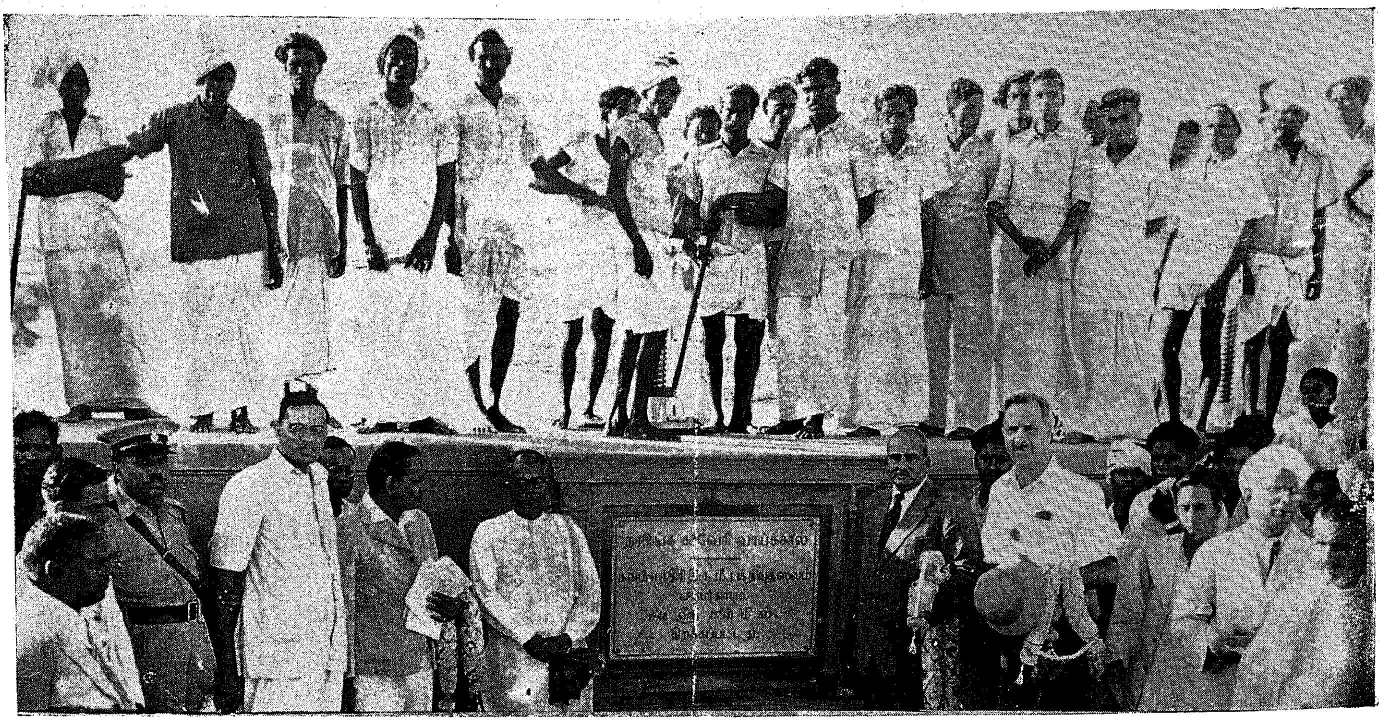
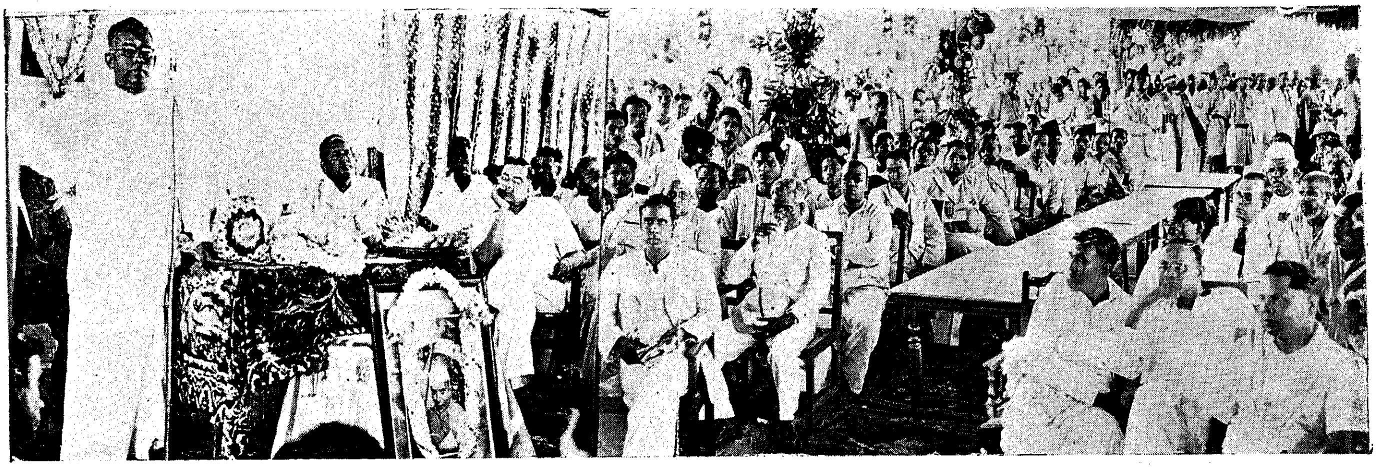


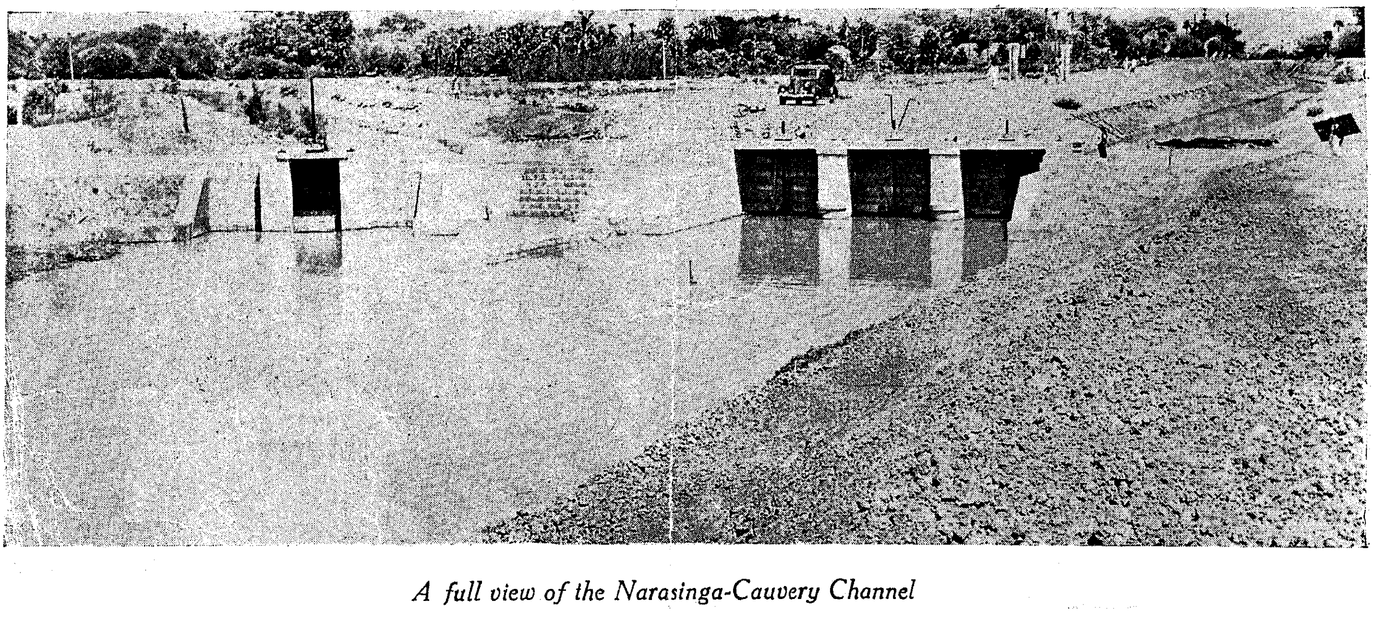
ANOTHER MILESTONE IN IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT



Narasinga-Cauvery Channel opened recently by Hon'ble Mr. Bakthavatsalam



Mr. Bakthavatsalam addressing the gathering on the importance of the Narasinga-Cauvery Channel



A full view of the Narasinga-Cauvery Channel

Madras Information

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Vol. II, No. 13 "WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE" July 15, 1948

TOPICAL NOTES

Wynaad Land Colonization Scheme

Readers' attention is invited to the photos published elsewhere in this issue on Wynaad Land Colonization Scheme. About 329 persons have been settled in the colony, of whom about 161 are ex-servicemen, 139 aboriginals and 29 existing settlers. Advances are being made to the colonists for putting up temporary huts, for reclamation of land, for cultivation and for meeting domestic expenses. A sum of about Rs. 1·21 lakhs has accordingly been advanced to the colonists. The colonists have put up houses in a number of cases, are reclaiming land and, have started cultivation of paddy, tapioca, banana, ginger, yam, etc. Malaria is said to be considerably under control. More colonists are expected to arrive including a few ex-tappers. The question of organizing a co-operative society particularly for supply of agricultural requisites and for the marketing of produce is under consideration.

Resettlement Activities

The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for the Resettlement of Ex-servicemen, inspected recently the Training Centres in and near Bangalore.

The Training Centre at Jalahalli is one of the three centres established specially for the disabled by the Government of India. The disabled cannot work along with the able-bodied as the former require sheltered conditions and as their period of work is restricted to only 34 hours a week. They are generally in receipt of disability pension. The trades are selected in such a manner as to enable them to supplement their pension by such an amount as to make themselves independent productive members of society, in spite of their disability and without the necessity to leave their home villages. Choice of trade is made at the Services Convalescent Rehabilitation Centres, where they undergo a period of training after discharge from the Army. While fixing the trade, special care is taken of the aptitude and disability of each person. The period of training generally varies from 12 to 18 months. During the period of training, the trainees are paid Rs. 15 in the case of technical and Rs. 10 in the case of vocational trades per month as stipend. They are provided with free boarding and lodging. The maximum amount admissible for food per trainee per month is Rs. 25 exclusive of the establishment charges. They are provided also with uniform and are also paid a small allowance for washing and for shaving, etc. On the successful completion of the scheduled course of training they are tested by a separate panel of examiners. Experts from the private industry, etc., are also co-opted to this panel. The successful candidates are, at the time of their discharge, provided with tools and equipment costing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, required for the setting up of independent business in their villages. The trainees in the vocational trades are also given a production bonus on the work turned out by them.

The sanctioned strength of the Centre is 480 and the number of trades in which training is imparted, is as many as 23. The Hon'ble Minister inspected the men while at work and made a detailed examination of their outturn. Subsequently, he met them in the Recreation Hall, made enquiries of their needs and difficulties and was pleased to find that the trainees were conducting themselves in a disciplined manner and were generally satisfied with the amenities and training facilities provided for them. The training was beneficial and the instructors were discharging their duties properly. The Hon'ble Minister advised the trainees on the manner in which they should conduct themselves in civil life. The trainees were very much encouraged by the great interest evinced in them by the Hon'ble Minister and for his valuable fatherly advice.

The training for the able-bodied men is given in the Indian Institute of Science. This is one of the 33 technical training centres located in the Madras Region for the able-bodied men. The Hon'ble Minister met the

IN THIS ISSUE

Foot of Mother India (Cape Comorin)—*Frontispiece.*
Topical Notes
Press Notes, Releases, etc.
Departments' Corner
Towards Welfare of the Masses
In the Sphere of Education
About Prohibition
Agricultural Notes
Clippings from Gandhiji's Writings
Delhi Notes
Other Provinces
Books and Publications

trainees both in the workshop and in their hostel and mixed with them freely. The Hon'ble Minister was impressed with the work done at these centres. He was accompanied by Mr. Abdul Kadir, Regional Director, and Mr. S. V. Ramanujam, Public Relations Officer.

Prohibition and Public Co-operation

The importance of public co-operation in making prohibition a success was stressed by the Premier in the course of his speech at the District Political Conference in North Arcot recently. It has to be observed that co-operation of the public in the effective enforcement of prohibition has not been received in the past to the extent needed. This is a crucial handicap for as has been pointed out by a recent writer prohibition cannot be a success anywhere without public co-operation. Prohibition is a moral reform and guarantee for the success of all moral reforms is the support of the community. Other laws stand on a different plane. In those cases even if the community does not cooperate with the Government, the aggrieved party is sure to take necessary steps to bring the offender to justice. On the other hand in the case of prohibition no single individual is the aggrieved party but the community as a whole, and the community therefore has to play the vital role of watch and ward in regard to prohibition. Since the beginning of this century, not less than half a dozen countries both in the east and the west have tried prohibition at different stages of their history, but unfortunately in none of them does it survive today. America is the most conspicuous instance where prohibition was tried for more than a decade and then withdrawn. The main cause for failure was lack of co-operation. The examples of these countries are a warning to us, and we should profit by them. The present era is the era of the common man and his all-round welfare counts for most. Prohibition is an important factor in his all-round welfare and it is therefore the patriotic duty of the entire community to stand by the Government in the enforcement of a social experiment which is sure to bring about the regeneration of the common man.

Agricultural Production

A plea for the adoption of scientific methods in agriculture was made by His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, recently while declaring open the District Board Agricultural Training School at Orathanad in Tanjore district. His Excellency said that the main impression he had formed during the two years as Governor was that the rural problem in this country was principally economic. Their business therefore was to decide how best they could raise the standard of living of the people. His Excellency had no doubt that their business was to put agriculture on a good and proper basis. Suggesting methods for improving Indian agriculture, the Governor pointed out that the proper way was to take advantage of the modern scientific knowledge and scientific methods with a preparedness to move from old ruts. Times out of number it has been pointed out that one of the important ways of stepping up production in agriculture is the employment on a liberal scale of scientific methods. Economists have listed up the principal ways in which agriculture could be improved in this country. In this list they have given an important place to the adoption of scientific methods. Other ways include a careful rotation of crops, use of better seed, use of better manure and use of better agricultural implements. The Bombay planners have pointed out that in the promotion of agriculture, care has to be taken to see first that the country is made self-sufficient in regard to food. This, according to the planners, needs readjustment of the areas under food and commercial crops. Food is the most important thing and it has to be provided in the first instance. The responsibility of the agriculturist is very great in this matter. He has to move with the times and press into his service knowledge which science has placed at his disposal and thus contribute his share to step up production in the most fundamental occupations in this country.

True Education

While declaring open recently the Devanga High School at Coimbatore, the Premier of Madras made a stirring appeal to the people to sink communal rivalry and jealousy and to work for the uplift of all communities. They should not, he said, consider academic education as a mere passport for Government jobs but as an equipment to serve the country in the industrial, commercial, scientific and other spheres. Continuing the Premier said, that education was the basis of all progress. Only through the acquisition of knowledge could a man rise to his full stature. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of education was conceived in that spirit. There is a higher purpose in education than the acquiring of wealth through it. Education is meant to develop the moral character. Gandhi had laid emphasis on this aspect of education. It was up to them to keep this ideal constantly before their minds. Only then can the artificial distinction between man and man based on wealth disappear. Gandhiji's teachings applied to every branch of their activities. Mutual jealousy, hatred and jealousy between man and man, and between community and community should go, the Premier pleaded. The education imparted should be calculated to the achievement of this end. Government, he said, could not alone bring about this change. These words need careful pondering over. A democratic Government is not something apart from the people but forms their part and parcel. In a new India we have to steer clear of the shoals and sand banks of jealousy, hatred, etc., which have beset other countries.

A World Menace

Communists are proving a world menace. In the various countries in the world, they seem to be out to create mischief. The western world seems have awakened already to the dangers of communist menace. The Marshall plan is a reaction to this menace. Recently the Prime Minister of England referred to the activities of communists. He showed how communists used force and fraud to extinguish the fundamental freedoms by which the people preferred to live, how they aimed at not the welfare of the people but at ideological victory and how Soviet imperialism was a continuation of the same brutal process once inflicted on her weaker

neighbours by Czarist Russia. He also exposed the delusion that there was any constructive good will for humanity in the communist camp. He characterized the communists as extreme reactionaries.

In this part of the country the communists are no less active. In the recent past they have amply demonstrated that they have no constructive but only destructive ideology. They have no programme worth the name to be placed before the people and they want to make up for this by a deliberate course of vandalism. It is however a happy sign that the common man everywhere has come to realize what a huge fraud communism is.

Garrison duty at Fort St. George

The 1st Battalion of the Travancore Nair Infantry, which was the first Indian battalion to garrison Fort St. George five years ago, is now again in Madras on the same duties. During the war the Battalion played a notable part in the protection of Madras harbour and of airfields on the south-east coast under threat of Japanese invasion.

The unit was originally the 1st Battalion of a military detachment which entered the service of the Travancore Government in 1740. It subsequently came to be known as Colonel Daly's Carnatic Brigade. The unit was reorganized in 1819 with the concurrence of the Madras Government, and in 1830 it was redesignated as 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade. It was not till more than a hundred years later, in 1935, that it received its present name, having been further reorganized as a unit of the Indian States Forces. The unit's Colonel-in-Chief is Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

The Battalion served with the Indian Army in the last war, and during this period was employed on some very vital tasks. To it was assigned, for example, the duty of protecting Madras Harbour and the strategically important airfields on the south-east coast from Japanese bombing. In Assam the Battalion was entrusted with the protection of the lines of communication. After the Japanese surrender the unit formed part of the first post-war garrison of Hong Kong. It was one of the last Indian States Forces units to return to its peacetime station in Trivandrum in January 1947.

PRESS NOTES, RELEASES, ETC.—A DIGEST

Deaf and dumb and blind schools

The Government have decided to train immediately teachers in the education of defective children in the existing aided schools under private managements. Twelve teachers—six (three Tamil and three Telugu) for employment in schools for the deaf and dumb and six for employment in schools for the blind—will be trained in the current year.

The minimum qualification for teachers for admission to the training will be Elementary Higher Grade trained but preference will be given to secondary grade trained teachers. The training will last for ten months and during the period of training, the teachers will be given, in addition to pay and dearness allowance, a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem. The pay and allowance of the secondary grade teacher to be employed in each training centre will also be met by Government and a grant will be made to the management of the aided school for defectives in which the training is to be given towards the full cost of the training.

In this connection, the Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that six Tamil teachers may be trained—three in the school for the blind at Palamcottah and three in the school for the deaf and dumb at Palamcottah. They have also approved the training of three Telugu teachers in the U.L.C.M. School for the blind at Rentachintla. They have instructed the Director of Public Instruction to arrange for the training of three Telugu teachers for employment in schools for the deaf and dumb, proposed to be opened in Telugu areas.

[June 10]

Controls

Till now the work relating to the administration of controls over iron and steel, coal and paper was being dealt with by the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Government have decided that work relating to these should be transferred with effect from 16th June 1948 to the Provincial Textile Commissioner who will hereafter be designated as the "Director of Controlled Commodities." The existing procedure regarding distribution will continue for the present.

[June 13]

Agricultural Training School

The Government are opening an Agricultural Training School at Oorathanad, Pattukottai taluk, Tanjore district, in June 1948, for training students for the reclamation of lands and the improvement of Agriculture in Pattukottai area. The school will be run from the Rajah's Endowment (Chatram) Funds of the Tanjore District Board, the Madras Agricultural Department being in administrative charge of the institution. Sons of professional agriculturists who have passed at least Form III, and who are likely to take to agriculture as their profession will be admitted in the school. The course of studies at the school which will be intensely practical and will cover improved methods of farming will be for one year and no tuition fees will be levied. Intending candidates may apply to the District Agricultural Officer, Tanjore, for the prospectus and the application form.

[June 15]

Gandhi National Memorial Fund

The attention of all Government servants is drawn to the appeal of the Congress President and the Prime Minister of India that every Government servant should contribute 10 days' pay either in lump sum or in instalments not exceeding six for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund. The

The "Enquiry Committee" consisting of the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic and Licensing) and Transport Officer continues to meet week after week to take disciplinary action against defaulters in the staff of the Transport service.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi

Madras Province being a deficit province in the matter of food, the Government have taken up for execution some of the major Irrigation Projects such as Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani and are contemplating to take up other magnificent projects such as Ramapadasagar, Kistna-Pennar, Gandikota, etc. These projects involve construction of dams some of which are several hundred feet high and present problems of unprecedented magnitude challenging engineering ingenuity. Especially hydraulics is the most elusive science and the Philosopher Galelio is reported to have said over 300 years ago: "I have met with fewer difficulties in observations relating to the movements of heavenly bodies, notwithstanding their stupendous distances away, than in investigating the movements of flowing water which takes place before our very eyes." To harness the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind it is evidently essential that the manifestation of nature must be studied and examined in all their implications. Research is the modern method of these elaborate studies.

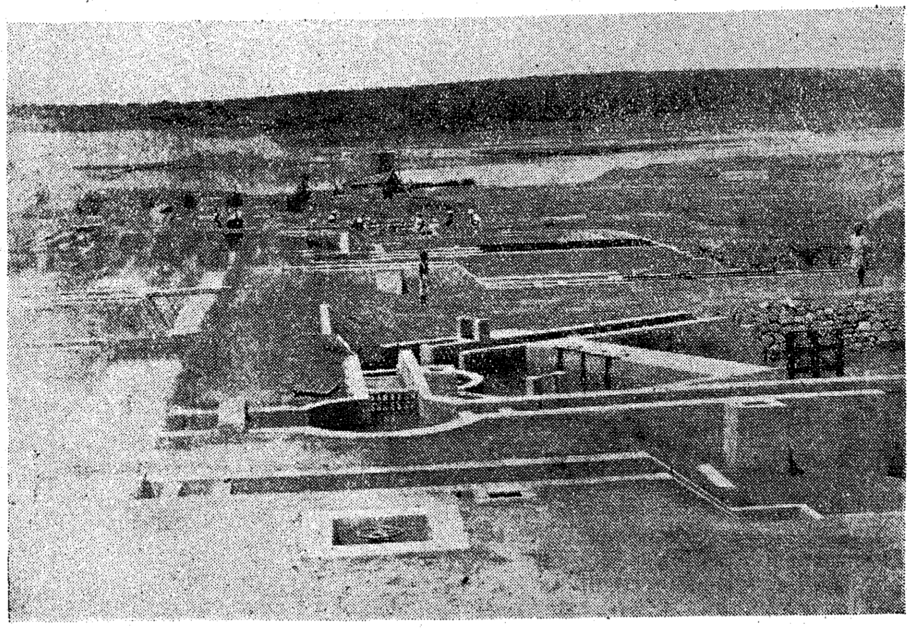
The Government therefore sanctioned an Irrigation Research Station for the Madras Public Works Department in 1944. The Research Station is situated at Poondi, a village 35 miles from Madras where a reservoir with a regulator was already constructed during 1940-44 for augmenting the water-supply to Madras City. The station was opened in 1945 and has been rapidly expanding. It is operated by engineering personnel with special experience in this line of research.

Of the several studies undertaken at the station, those on the design of overflow dams are the most extensive. In most of the large projects contemplated under the Grow More Food Scheme, dams of this type are proposed. These dams will be 100 to 150 feet high and floods will have to be passed over these dams with depths rising to 15 or 30 feet.

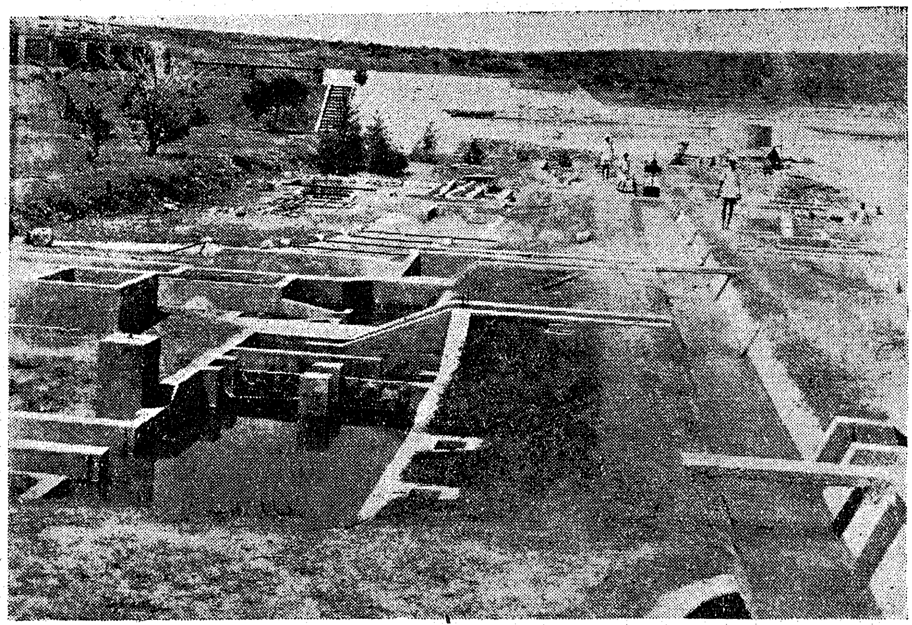
Studies on scour prevention at the piers of the proposed aqueduct across the Hagari river in Tungabhadra Project, testing the stability of Gannavaram Aqueduct in Godavari delta, securing the existing Godavari and Kistna anicuts against erosion in the rear, exclusion of silt from the Kattalai High-level Channel in Cauvery delta, design of a high co-efficient weir across Cheyar at Uttiramerur, and Shiriya weir in South Kanara, design of several high co-efficient tank-weirs, siphon spillways, etc., are some of the important hydraulic studies conducted in the Research Station.

The technique adopted in these investigations is interesting. Small models are accurately made to scale of rivers, canals and irrigation structures. They are operated with water flowing over them simulating the features of the prototype to the extent necessary. There is much science

POONDI RESEARCH STATION



Lay-out of the field model of the Station



Another view of the Lay-out

governing the technique of these model experiments. Some of the studies are conducted in glass-sided channels and tanks to facilitate visual observation. Photographs are sometimes taken and all observations are made with instruments of precision. The data are analysed and conclusions drawn. Big rivers such as Godavari are practically harnessed inside the laboratory and are made to operate in front of us under controlled conditions.

Hydraulic experiments are not the only type of investigations being conducted at Poondi. Soil-engineering dealing with the consolidation of earthen embankments and dams, the mechanics of foundations of structures, etc., is very much allied to Irrigation Engineering and investigation in soil-engineering too were undertaken at the commencement of the station in 1945, though in 1946 the Soil-engineering section was transferred to Madras where it has since expanded much.

At present in the Poondi Irrigation Research Station in addition to the hydraulic studies, investigations on the economical use of building materials for the walls and roofing are in rapid progress. For the walls of buildings in the place of conventional materials such as bricks, stone, etc., soil-cement blocks, made by adding a little percentage of cement to the ordinary available soil and cast in ordinary moulds were found to be definitely much cheaper than brickwork. Again for roofing purposes plain concrete domes were found to be more economical than Madras terrace or Reinforced concrete roofing. Investigations are in progress to test the utility of bamboo reinforcement jute and coir reinforcement, etc., in cement mortar and concrete. The Government are contemplating the sanction of a separate buildings research station with headquarters at Madras, leaving Poondi station exclusively for hydraulic studies.

Sanitary Engineering Department in 1946-47

The following are the salient features of the administration of the Sanitary Engineering Department for 1946–47.

Municipal Water-supply Schemes.—During the year under review, one new water-supply scheme at Wallajahpet was brought into commission. Twenty-four schemes of water-supply were under execution by the Public Works Department during the year under review at an estimated cost of Rs. 174·82 lakhs. The outlay of expenditure during the year was Rs. 2·90 lakhs and the total expenditure on these schemes at the close of the year was Rs. 75·78 lakhs. Six municipal schemes were under execution by the local bodies under the supervision of the Public Works Department. The approximate cost of these schemes was Rs. 8·63 lakhs. The expenditure on these schemes during the year was Rs. 0·29 lakh and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 4·77 lakhs.

Municipal Drainage Schemes.—Seven drainage schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 36·89 lakhs, were under execution by the Public Works Department. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3·91 lakhs. The total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 25·44 lakhs. One drainage scheme was under execution by the municipal agency under the supervision of Public Works Department. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 5·45 lakhs.

Scrutiny of Plans and Estimates.—During the year under review, plans and estimates for 22 minor water-supply and drainage works, aggregating to Rs. 2·44 lakhs, were scrutinized and technical sanction accorded. Proposals relating to water-supply and sanitary installation for educational institutions and scrutiny of plans and estimates for rural water-supply schemes were dealt with by this department.

Post-War Development Schemes.—The following items of works in connection with post-war development scheme were attended to, viz., (1) location of water-supply and drainage schemes under the first five-year plan, being indicated in a map of Madras Presidency, (2) preparing a statement of quantities of bricks and timber required for water-supply and drainage schemes in the first five-year plan and (3) preparation of revised programme for the first five-year plan as per reduced budget allotment with statements of capital and recurring expenditure.

Revenue Department

Ex-tappers in Prohibition Districts

With a view to providing employment to ex-tappers thrown out of work consequent on the introduction of Prohibition, Government permitted the tapping of palmyra trees for sweet juice for jaggery manufacture on a co-operative basis in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Malabar, South Kanara, Madura, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Guntur and Nellore. They also permitted at select centres in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore, the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice for jaggery manufacture, on a co-operative basis.

On 30th April 1948, 378 co-operative societies—347 for palmyra jaggery manufacture and 31 for coconut jaggery manufacture—were working, with a membership of 31,725 ex-tappers. 30,195 licences were issued by these societies to their members for the tapping of the trees for sweet juice. They have produced up to 30th April 1948, about 6·8 lakhs of maunds of jaggery worth about 22·38 lakhs. The jaggery produced is marketed by these societies to the best advantage of the producer-members and in some cases it is pooled by the marketing societies and sold in public auction.

Government have recently permitted the tapping of date trees and the formation of co-operative societies for date jaggery in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot and Chittoor for jaggery manufacture. Societies are being formed in these districts for date jaggery manufacture.

> Mutual toleration is a necessity for all time and for all races. We cannot live in peace if the Hindus will not tolerate the Mahomedan form of worship of God and his manners and customs, or if the Mahomedan will be impatient of Hindu idolatry or cow-worship. It is not necessary for toleration that I must approve of what I tolerate. I heartily dislike drinking, meat-eating and smoking, but I tolerate all these in Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, even as I expect them to tolerate my abstinence from all these although they may dislike it.
>
> —MAHATMA GANDHI.

contributed not only labour but financial assistance.

Besides the above, four co-operative stores with share capital of Rs. 5,000 each and eleven credit societies have been formed and it is gratifying to note that they are efficiently working. More than half a dozen new District Board schools have been started so far. A prominent ryot has also placed 15½ acres of land at the disposal of the department for the establishment of a Basic Training School while another has given 5½ acres of land for the establishment of a leprosy clinic. In addition, considerable progress has been made in the matter of spinning. Takklis and charkas are being stocked in the co-operative stores and many charka sangams have been opened. There is a wave of enthusiasm on the part of the people and they are ready to co-operate with the Government. The recent announcement of the grant of Rs. 50,000 for water supply and communication by the Government has aroused jubilation everywhere in the firka and the people have come forward to contribute half of the estimated cost of rural water-supply and communication work. The water-supply work has been actually started on that basis. Youth leagues and sanitation leagues have been set up in every one of the 125 hamlets of the firka. Of the 35 villages, 5 have been selected as model villages for still more intensive development. What has been possible in this firka is possible in other places also. The most essential condition is the willingness of the people.

This Province is fast becoming Radio-Minded

Radio is a powerful instrument of mass instruction. Its potentialities are immense and Government have already set out to tap them to the fullest extent possible. The Provincial Broadcasting Department was brought into existence primarily for this purpose. This article throws more light on the scope and functions of the Department.

The Provincial Broadcasting Department was formed in May 1938. A detailed survey of the activities of the Department appeared in these columns, in the issue, dated 26th July 1947.

The Department has made considerable strides in the recent past. The Government have appointed a Special Officer for Provincial Broadcasting, to advise the Government on the development of broadcasting with special reference to rural areas. He is also to act as liaison between the Madras Government and the Madras and Tiruchirappalli Stations of All-India Radio. The main lines through which the Government have programmed development are (1) Rural Programmes, (2) Urban Talks and (3) News Publicity.

Though the planning of the rural programmes, as it stands today, is entirely in the hands of A.I.R. authorities, a certain amount of co-ordination has already been achieved between this Government and All-India Radio. Quarterly conferences of Heads of Nation-Building Departments are now held and through these conferences suggestions are given to the Station Directors of Madras and Tiruchirappalli as to how best to plan the rural programmes so as to give maximum publicity to the various nation-building activities of the Government and thereby bring the people, especially the rural folk, nearer and nearer the Government. In addition to this, fortnightly talks are now arranged in the rural programmes of both Madras and Tiruchirappalli stations on some nation-building activity of the Government.

Urban Talks

The scheme has been in operation for some time now, beginning from 1st October 1947. Urban talks are intended to popularise the legislative and executive achievements of this Government. In the initial stages, the talks were mainly devoted to supplementing the two major activities of the Government, the prohibition and the general rural reconstruction plans, spear-headed by the Firka Development Scheme. Later, the talks covered the vast sphere of Governmental activities like Harijan Uplift, Nationalization of Transport, Housing Schemes, Development of Electricity, Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, the Food Situation from time to time, Industrial Planning, the Sales Tax, Public Health Measures, Development of Ports in South India, Zamindari Legislation, Basic Education, Educational Reforms, Major Projects like Tungabhadra and Ramapadasagar, Development of Co-operation, Women Welfare work, etc. There are eight talks now in a month delivered in English and the other four regional languages of the Presidency. These talks given by Hon'ble Ministers, Heads of Departments, Members of the Legislature and Non-official Experts are admittedly of a very high standard and have already become popular with the listeners.

News Publicity

This is mainly intended to give publicity to the day to day activities of the Madras Government through All-India Radio News Bulletins. The main language bulletins of All India Radio are prepared by the Central News Organization, All-India Radio, and Broadcast by the Delhi Station. They are then relayed by respective radio stations.

The Narasinga Cauvery Channel

An Area of 15,000 acres will be brought under plough

The Narasinga Cauvery channel is a continuation of the Grand Anicut Extension channel which is the name given to the Grand Anicut canal of the Cauvery-Mettur Project below the Agniar Aqueduct. It is taken across the Narasinga Cauvery river by means of a syphon 160 feet long to irrigate about 15,000 acres of the area south of the river.

The system comprises of the Narasinga Cauvery main channel six miles in length with three branches called Kalakamangalam channel, Serumaradur channel and the Mahaganapathipuram channel with a total length of 22 miles. The entire scheme involves more than 23,000 units of earthwork and the construction and improvement of 127 masonry works. Besides this, a large number of small sluices have to be built of which 50 have already been completed.

The area to which irrigation is now extended is a flat tract of land dotted with as many as 72 tanks whose water spread covers nearly 30 per cent in the area. Due to the poor rainfall in this region, these shallow tanks give only a precarious supply to their

ayacut. Though nominally the ayacut under these tanks is 10,500 acres, only about half that area could raise a wet crop in a normal year. The new channel will provide an assured supply for the full ayacut of 10,500 acres and in addition bring under irrigation 4,500 acres of new area.

The north-east monsoon was extremely disappointing last year and but for the supplies sent down the main channel and two of the branch channels, the crop in the new area would have been a complete failure. If more than 10,000 acres yielded a successful harvest last year, the credit should go entirely to the new channel.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 25·3 lakhs and in spite of the increase in labour rates and other difficulties, the work is expected to show a saving of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs due mainly to the severe economics effected in the design and methods of execution and effective supervision.

The scheme could yield full results only if, as the Chief Engineer pointed out, "the owner of the land and the tiller of the soil labour hard in reclaiming and levelling the areas, that were till now waste, in ploughing the land, forming field ridges, excavating bothies and rendering the soil fit for wet cultivation. On their enthusiasm and on their energetic toil depend the rapid development of the area."

IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION

Educational Outlook

Education Minister's Survey

Speaking at the second meeting of the Standing Advisory Board of Technical Education, the Hon'ble Minister said:

"I do not know whether you are aware that our Province provides the greatest amount of facilities in the matter of technical education when compared to all the other provinces in this country. There were only two Engineering and Technological Colleges in the Province in 1944, their number increased to three in 1945, four in 1946 and as many as six in 1947 apart from the numerous Polytechnics that have been opened in the Province in recent years. The number of boys admitted in the colleges has also correspondingly increased. It has risen from 486 in 1945 to 1,208 in 1947. I need not mention here that in this year the number in our Engineering Colleges would also increase to a considerable degree because of the higher classes that we are opening in three of our new Engineering Colleges. There are in addition a number of Polytechnics opened in the various parts of the Province where L.C.E. of various types and grades are being trained. So also the subjects that we have provided for in our Engineering Colleges have also increased in their variety and in this meeting, we will consider the advisability of opening a new course in the Engineering College that is Public Health Engineering.

I have also great pleasure in being able to tell you that the Institute for Electro-Chemical Research will be opened at Karaikudi. Negotiations are also proceeding for the establishment of a Textile Research Institute at Coimbatore where the textile industry has come forward to contribute nearly 20 lakhs of rupees for it.

Admission to Colleges

Before coming to Public Health Engineering itself, I would like to take this opportunity to explain the position of admissions in colleges and the additional space that have been made available in our Arts Colleges. The candidates who appeared for the School Final Examination this year number 51,358 of which 26,116 have been declared eligible for admission to colleges. For the Intermediate in the Madras University area 8,080 candidates appeared of which 4,378 were considered to have passed fully in the Intermediate classes. We may roughly presume that half the number of the S.S.L.C. eligible candidates, and about three-fourths number among those who have passed the Intermediate will seek admission in B.A., B.Sc. and other post-Intermediate courses for this year. In the Intermediate in the Madras University alone including the fresh affiliation that has been given to four colleges of which one is a Government College, about 12,245 seats have been provided in the Junior Intermediate classes and 5,938 seats have been provided in the post-Intermediate classes as against 11,895 and 5,185 in the last year. In the Andhra University area also 6,578 seats are being provided this year for both Intermediate and B.A. as against 6,201 in the last year. Thus it will be seen that there is sufficient accommodation provided for everyone who wants to go in for higher courses. In this year nearly 1,500 additional seats have been provided for in colleges and there is a reasonable chance of all boys applying for admission getting a seat in the colleges.

Now coming to the subjects in the agenda, the first is the introduction of a new course in Public Health Engineering in one of our Engineering Colleges. The Public Health Department has put forward proposals for opening a fresh subject under this head. This was considered by a sub-committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health and some Principals of the Engineering Colleges. A further sub-committee was appointed to draw up a suitable syllabus and make recommendations about staff, laboratory and equipment and these particulars have been supplied to you for your information. The Government are anxious to start this course, if possible, even in this year and I would like to have your opinions in the matter.

The next subject that is under discussion before you is the advisability of shortening the course in the Engineering Colleges from 4 years to 3 years. The interim report of the Scientific Man Power Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended as follows: "At present the courses in engineering extend over a period varying from three to four years.

We have every reason to presume that with judicious selection for admission to engineering colleges it should be possible to reduce the period of training to three years. We understand that the All-India Council for Technical Education have prepared a draft curriculum and syllabuses of studies which it should be possible to cover in three academic sessions of 14-00 hours each as against the commonly prevailing four economic sessions of less than 10-00 hours each. We, therefore, recommend that the universities should consider the introduction of three-year-degree courses in engineering. This would shorten the training period, and also largely help in the increase of the number of engineers.'

They have also recommended the examination of the advisability of introduction of double shifts in some of the colleges. I had the honour of convening a preliminary conference of the various Principals of the Colleges, the Chief Engineers of Government and the Vice-Chancellor of the University to consider this matter and a sub-committee consisting of some of the Principals and other experts was set up to go into the matter. That Committee has not yet published its report and I am sure that your views in the matter will help the Committee in going through the matter.

There is one other matter which may be considered at this meeting of the Board and that is the question of inclusion of the subject anti-erosion measures for the engineering courses. The Government request your expert advice in all these matters."

Adult and Social Education

The importance of adult and social education was stressed by Hon'ble Abul Kalam Azad in the course of a Press Conference, some time ago. He said:

" There is at present a great deal of confusion about the meaning of the terms Social Education, Social Welfare and Adult Education. In order to remove this the concept of Social Education must be clearly defined so that we may go ahead with the programmes that have been accepted in this Ministry.

Social Education

At the outset, let me make it clear that Social Education is not merely a study of Sociology. Sociology is the science of social phenomena and in its wider meaning covers advanced studies like Economics, Politics, Anthropology, Jurisprudence, etc. Sociology is a branch of theoretic knowledge which systematises a certain type of facts and tries to establish the laws of social inter-actions, relations and developments. By Social Education is meant something which has an immediately practical bearing.

Nor is Social Education synonymous with Social Welfare. Social Welfare is primarily an activity directed towards the removal of the many disabilities and evils from which individuals or groups suffer under existing social conditions; thus, the provision of amenities for labour class population or work among drug addicts or attempts to enforce social hygiene are examples of Social Welfare work. Social Education may lead to such activities but must not be confused with them.

Social Education may, therefore, be defined as a course of study directed towards the production of a consciousness of citizenship among the people and promotion of social solidarity among them. For this, it is obvious that there must be some knowledge of social conditions, but it is not necessary to have detailed acquaintance with sociological laws which the study of Economics or Politics requires. Its affinity with Adult Education is more immediate. We may say that Adult Education has three aspects, namely (*a*) the induction of literacy among grown-up illiterates, (*b*) the production of an educated mind in the masses in the absence of literary education, (*c*) the inculcation of a lively sense of rights and duties of citizenship, both as individuals and as members of a mighty nation. We may say that Social Education in synonymous with Adult Education, but lays more emphasis upon the two latter aspects of education.

For inducing the growth of a sense of citizenship and producing an educated mind, the following seem essential:—

(*a*) Every citizen must know the meaning of citizenship and the way democracy functions. He should have not only some knowledge of the history and geography of the country but also of the social conditions obtaining there. In order to fulfil his duties as a citizen, he must also have some acquaintance with the working of the State. With the introduction of Adult Franchise, it is imperative for every voter to know the meaning of the vote. He should be instructed that in Parliamentary democracy, the Government is responsible to him, and his vote, therefore, is not merely a valuable right but also a great obligation. Much of the necessary knowledge in such matters can be imparted by verbal methods. In the case of illiterate adults it is obvious that the emphasis must be on the spoken word rather than on written texts.

(*b*) There must also be instruction in the laws of personal and public health. True citizenship implies knowledge of and respect for the laws which govern the health of the community. At present, in India, there is often emphasis on certain rituals of personal cleanliness, accompanied by colossal ignorance of and indifference to laws of social health. One of the main purposes of Social Education must be to train people in clean and healthy living. This will involve information about ventilation and accommodation in houses, disposal of refuse, some rudimentary idea of drainage and consideration for the convenience of neighbours and other members of the public.

(*c*) Social Education must also mean the imparting of such information to the people as will enable them to effect some improvement in their economic status. This is necessary not only to induce an interest among the adult illiterates in the courses of study but also from the point of view of the community itself. It is obvious that adults will take a more immediate and active interest in anything which promises improvement in their economic status. Arrangements will, therefore, be made for training in a craft or introduction of better techniques in existing crafts, and for improving general efficiency of the men.

(*d*) Social Education, involving, as it does, the improvement of bodily and mental health, cannot ignore the proper training and refinement of the emotions. Art and literature are the instruments of this training. Folk music, drama, dance, poetry and recreative activities must be included in a scheme of Social Education.

(*e*) Social Education should also contain an element of instruction in a universal ethic, with special emphasis upon the necessity of toleration of one another's differences in a democracy. In a way, this will be included in the course of training under (*a*), but in addition, there should be special attention devoted to the inculcation of tolerance, mutual appreciation and universal principles of right conduct.

The importance of adequate methods of visual and aural education for adolescents and adults need not be stressed. The Government of India intend to encourage the production of folk drama and rural plays by the villagers themselves. Prizes for the purpose may be given from time to time and competitions held between different villages or local units. Films can also play a great part in teaching the lessons of citizenship, social responsibility, personal health, public hygiene, physical drill and other matters of immediate benefit to the community. The radio is also a powerful instrument of aural education, and I have under consideration plans for full utilization of both the films and the radio.

The programme of universal education for Delhi will therefore be as follows :—

(1) The Village School will be a centre not only of instruction but also of sports and recreation for the entire village.

(2) Separate time will be allotted to children, adolescents and grown-ups.

(3) Certain days in the week will be reserved exclusively for girls and women.

(4) A number of motor vans fitted with projectors and loud-speakers are being now secured; these will visit the Village School when films and magic lanterns will be shown and recording of talks played. It is proposed that each school will be visited at least once a week.

(5) Schools will be provided with radio sets and arrangements made for broadcasting special programmes for school children, adolscents and grown-up people in the light of the scheme of Social Education sketched above. About 140 sets have already been provided by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and it is proposed to supply the balance of 160 radio sets as early as possible.

(6) Popular drama will be organized in the school and from time to time prizes given for the best plays produced.

(7) There will be provision for teaching national and community songs.

(8) Arrangements will be made for giving simple instruction in some craft or industry suited to the locality.

(9) Lectures will be arranged in co-operation with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Labour to instruct villagers in the simple laws of Social Hygiene, methods of Agriculture, Cottage Industries and Co-operative activities.

(10) In co-operation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, suitable films and slides will be shown from time to time. Arrangements will also be made for visits of public men from time to time to speak to the villagers on problems of national importance, and the help and assistance of public bodies interested in constructive work will be welcomed to give effect to the programme of Social Education.

(11) Arrangements will be made for organizing group games and competitions will be held from time to time between different schools and villages.

(12) Exhibitions and fairs and excursions will be organized from time to time. "

A New and Glorious India

Education Minister on the Task before the Province

Speaking at the Conference of Headmasters of Secondary Schools recently the Hon'ble Minister of Education referred to the scheme of reorganization of secondary education. He said :

" It has been said that though the scheme may be a good one, unless teachers are properly trained for it, it will not be a success. I entirely agree with that proposition. The Government are very anxious to get the teachers trained on this new basis. At present there are 669 high schools and 232 middles schools making a total of 901 secondary schools. The important aspects in which our teachers require retraining is in crafts, activities and in citizenship training. One of the main results of the present reorganization will be to make all teachers well-versed in crafts and the activities provided for citizenship training. Through these activities children will be taught in a practical way, civics, hygiene and other social sciences. In the transitional stage while the secondary schools teachers will learn the crafts themselves, the manual training instructors in every school might be utilized for teaching the crafts.

With regard to the citizenship training, Government have made arrangements for training nearly 1,000 teachers this year. It may be seen that in the Adult Education scheme, published by the Government, citizenship training figures prominently. Sanction has been accorded for organizing a series of camps for this purpose. The first two camps have already trained nearly 180 persons both men and women. It is also intended to organize eight training courses each to train about 100 teachers in the various mufassal centres such as Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bezwada and Calicut. A Special Officer also has been appointed for this purpose and so it will be seen that the Government are alive to the necessity of retraining. In the meantime orders have been issued for the reorganization of training schools so that teachers who come out even in the current year will be acquainted with these crafts and activities connected with citizenship training.

Education is a matter of continuous experiment and research and unless one intelligently follows it with zeal and interest, it will be difficult to organize a modern school. That is even more so in these transitional times, when we are planning for new education for the future of this great country. No set of rules and no more directions from higher authorities, can succeed in making a good school unless the teacher in general and especially the headmaster takes a lively interest in the day-to-day problems and organization of the school and so I would appeal to you earnestly in the name of this great country to approach with an understanding mind the variuos principles that form the basis of the present reorganization scheme so that you will be able to guide the numerous teachers working under your supervision in your respective schools. A model timetable that has been attached to the Government Order has been the cause of some misunderstanding that the timetable will be rigidly enforced on schools. Nothing is farther from the truth. The Government only propose to lay down the salient principles of the scheme and indicate the way in which it may be worked out. Changes that may be necessary in the course of the working of the scheme will have to be done by experience and the detailed planning is largely left to the headmasters. In a scheme like this where large activities have to be planned and when the development and the personality of the children through the activities are the main concern, where the training is for character and citizenship, it cannot be otherwise. I have faith in the ability and earnestness of our teachers. I am sure that this new responsibility placed

on them will draw out the best in the members of the teaching profession and will help to evolve a system of education which will suit the genius of our country.

The Government have also received representations that they are trying to hurry through the reorganization. People have talked about reorganization of education for nearly quarter of a century. Teachers, students and the public have never been tired of repeating the defects in the present educational system. They have pleaded for a swift reform. But when it comes, it is surprising that many should say that we are going in a great hurry. Complaints have been received about the delay in the publication of the syllabuses and the absence of text-books based on the new syllabuses. I sincerely regret the delay in the publication of the syllabuses and I hope text-books based on the new syllabuses will be published very soon by enterprising publishers. If my friends and brothers in the teaching profession will only wholeheartedly co-operate with the Government in this great task, I am sure this tremendous work can also be done to our great satisfaction.

The creation of the new and glorious India is the task that we have set before us. It is indeed a tremendous task. We can shirk it only at our peril. Let us approach it humbly and prayerfully. Let us have the faith which in the terms of the Bible can move mountains. We are instruments for a great cause. Let us be filled with the noble ideals of service and devotion for this great country and our posterity. Let us feel conscious that upon us the future of the nation depends. Let us dream, think, plan and do everything having in view this great task. We have great difficulties to surmount but who does not have difficulties. There is no man or woman that existed in the world or a people or a nation who achieved great things without difficulties. He is the great one who can transcend difficulties. That nation is the great one which can pass through mountain-high difficulties and have the courage and strength to achieve great things in spite of them. Let us have faith in ourselves, our peoople and our country and let us together put forth our best. Let us forget our little differences and work as one for the future of this great ancient land. Then our efforts are bound to be crowned with success and we will earn the blessings of posterity."

ABOUT PROHIBITION

Prohibition in the Madras Province

By MR. V. N. KUDVA, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Prohibition is an experiment in social reform of far-reaching importance. It is a human experiment the object of which is to promote the uplift of the masses. Any such programme has necessarily to include the eradication of the drink evil which is responsible for the unhappiness in many homes especially among the poorer classes. Thanks to the teachings of the various religions which have taken root in our country, drinking of intoxicants is generally regarded as a sin. It saps the physical energy of the drinker, clouds his senses, depraves his nature and reduces him to the level of a beast. The drunkard loses his power of discriminating good from bad, right from wrong, and, under the influence of drink, he readily commits theft, lustful acts and even murder. He has no respect for his neighbour and besides himself becoming a physical wreck, he sadly neglects his family and other immediate responsibilities. He gets involved in various disputes and finally finds himself oftentimes before the Court. His own wife and children are afraid of him ; his own kith and kin have no regard for him ; his neighbours detest him. It is to save the families of a large section of our people who suffer endless miseries on account of the drink evil that Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated a campaign for Prohibition. The Congress is wedded to this policy from its earliest days. Of all provinces, the Madras Government have taken the lead in implementing the scheme of Prohibition as one of the foremost schemes for the amelioration of the people of this province.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru has repeatedly said that the true wealth of a nation depends upon its manhood and womanhood even more than its material resources. Ours is one of the poorest countries in the world and the standard of living of the masses is miserably low. Many factors have contributed to reducing our splendid manhood to its present low state. It is universally recognized that the drink habit is widespread among the people and that those who drink spend such a large part of their wages on drink, that they have less than the absolute minimum necessary for a healthy physical existence. India has gained political independence. But if she is to take her rightful place in the family of nations by virtue of her population and the traditions which she has inherited not only from her past but also from Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, we have to do everything that we can to raise the economic, social and moral level of the masses. This can be done not only by increasing their earning capacity—a matter which is also seriously engaging the attention of the State but also by eliminating all wasteful expenditure so that their earnings are utilized to the best advantage to promote their well-being. It is considered that no single measure of reform can help the masses and raise their social and economic level to the same extent as total Prohibition can.

The enforcement of Prohibition involves the changing of the habits of large section of the people. For its success propaganda and ameliorative work among the ex-addicts are as important as detection and prevention of crime and the punishment of the offenders under the Prohibition Law. With this object in view, Government have introduced various ameliorative measures in the districts, in which Prohibition has been introduced. In a message to the Hon'ble Minister for Prohibition on the eve of the introduction of Prohibition to eight more districts in October 1947, Mahatma Gandhi observed :—"It is good news you are making eight more districts dry. There can be no rest until the whole Province is dry. Are you following up the law by doing instructive and educative work I pointed out the other day in the columns of *Harijan* ?" In the *Harijan* under the caption "Prohibition of Intoxicants," Mahatma had dealt with the methods which the Madras Government have adopted such as the opening refreshment stalls, organizing games and counter-attractions, etc. Government have sanctioned a special staff to carry out the various ameliorative activities in the Prohibition

PUDUKKOTTAI GOES DRY

18 JUL

A view of the procession in connection with the inauguration of Prohibition in Pudukkottai. The demon of drink is prominent in the picture

Another entertainment in connection with the introduction of Prohibition in Pudukkottai. In the picture intoxicating drinks ... differently dressed. They are being shot at by children

OHIBITION AT PUDUKKOTTAI

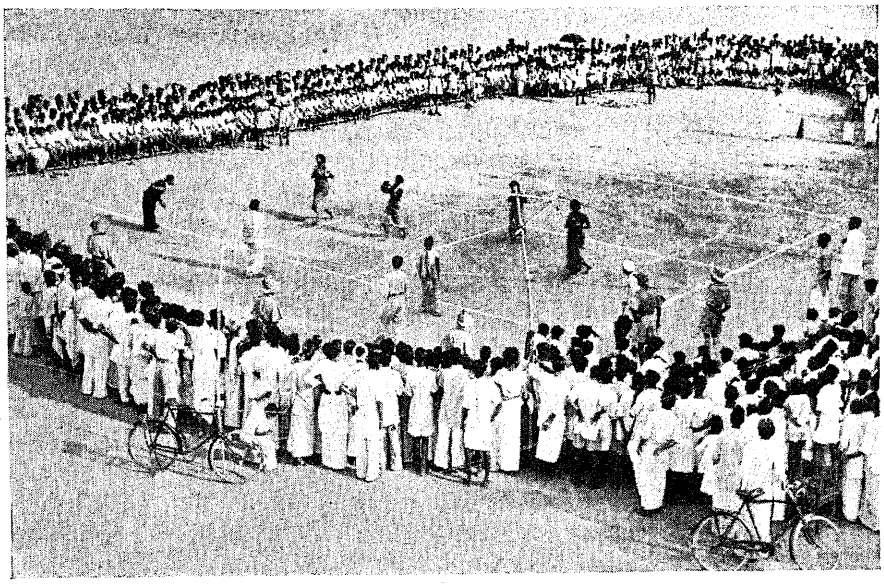
(Top)—*Indigenous sports formed an important feature of the celebrations at Pudukkottai*

(Centre)—*Ex-addicts took an active part in celebrating the inauguration of Prohibition*

(Left)—*Even little children manifested their irrepressible joy at the advent of Prohibition*

(Right)—*These people have decided to devote their leisure to sports and other amenities instead of resorting to drink*

PROHIBITION NEWS IN PICTURES



Rural sports in a dry 'area' in North Arcot

18 JUL

Another view of the sports

The Commissioner of Prohibition laying the foundation stone of a godown-cum-community centre in North Arcot district. These centres bid fair to become the hub of village life in the future

districts. There are in each of the prohibition districts one Special Development Officer and Assistant Development Officers at the rate of one for each revenue division, besides Rural Welfare Officers and village guides at the rate of one for every taluk and ballad singers at the rate of one for each revenue division. The Special Development Officers who are recruited from Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies assist the Collectors in the ameliorative activities. The Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) who is a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies assists the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition in this work.

The broad lines on which ameliorative work is carried on in the prohibition districts are indicated below :—

(i) *Provision of substitutes for drink.*—To most drinkers the toddy shop or the arrack tavern is a place of resort in the evening and a means of escape from the tedium of life after a day's hard toil. On the closure of these shops, arrangements were made by Government to provide substitute drinks to the ex-addicts in or near the places where toddy shops existed. Refreshment stalls were set up in about half of the total number of toddy shops in the district and run for about three months to provide ex-addicts with drinks, like tea, coffee, butter-milk, panakam, as well as eatables. Government have sanctioned the opening of 1,750 and 1,900 such stalls in the old and new prohibition districts respectively. A subsidy of Rs. 100 for each stall was sanctioned by the Government and this was supplemented by local donations. Private stalls are coming into being at several of these places where Government stalls functioned. In Madura district, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board supplied tea freely on the day of the inauguration of Prohibition, i.e., 1st October 1947, and mobile tea vans are running in the district supplying tea and snacks at fair rates. It has recently opened a " Tea Room " in Madura Town. Mobile tea vans are now run by it in two other districts, namely, North Arcot and Malabar.

(ii) *Counter-attractions to drink.*—The most effective counter-attractions to drink are rural sports and games, folk dances, Kathaprasangams, Kalakshepams, Harikathas and village dramas. Entertainments of various kinds have been organized to divert the minds of the ex-addicts. The most popular games, such as Chadugudu, Pillayar-pandu, Killithattu, tug-of-war, etc., and Bhajanas, Harikathas, street dramas, folk dance and dramas by professionals and amateurs are encouraged. For this purpose, Government have sanctioned one Rural Welfare Officer for each taluk and persons specially trained in rural games and rural uplift work in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education are appointed in these posts. The Rural Welfare Officers assisted by village guides (one for each taluk) organize rural recreation clubs, teach various games to the villagers, arrange for tournaments and create popular interest in these activities. In about 9,275 villages in the prohibition districts rural games and sports were organized. About 564 firka tournaments, taluk tournaments, 16 divisional and 6 district tournaments were held in the districts. The organization of rural recreation not only provides relaxation to the former addicts but also prepares the ground for a greater rural uplift drive. The ballad singers appointed at the rate of one for every revenue division, provide entertainment to the people, teach community songs to the villagers, encourage the amateurs to take part in street dramas wherever facilities exist and generally organize counter-attractions to drink. These ballad singers are provided by Government with musical instruments at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 for each singer ; those who organize community singing are given special rewards out of funds sanctioned by Government.

With a view to encourage local talent in the matter of providing entertainment to the villages in the prohibition districts, Government have sanctioned subsidies for dramatic troupes in prohibition districts. Folk dances, street dramas, boys scouts' displays, magic lantern slides shows, etc., are some of the other forms of entertainments provided as alternative attractions to drink. Government have also provided each district with a propaganda van equipped with a cinema outfit and public address system. Slides on prohibition are prepared by the photographer attached to the Prohibition department for being shown with the help of the magic lanterns attached to the propaganda vans. The vans are provided with gramophone records and films and they are useful both for propaganda and for providing effective counter-attractions to drink. Government have sanctioned funds for recording songs relating to prohibition over gramophone, in Tamil and Telugu languages, to be used in the propaganda vans in the prohibition districts. The recording of Telugu songs has been completed and the records will soon be distributed to the districts.

Local boards and private bodies in the prohibition districts have been exhorted to instal radios under the Government of India Scheme. But as the number of radio sets available under the scheme is very limited, a proposal is under consideration according to which gramasanghams, local boards and other bodies are to collect and contribute the capital cost of the installation of community radio receivers, the maintenance charges of which for one year will be borne by Government. Consequent upon the abolition of the Publicity Department, Government ordered that the radio sets which belonged to that department should be allotted to the prohibition districts. Accordingly 17 main and 8 battery sets are proposed to be installed in the eight old prohibition districts. The Radio Engineer is taking steps to instal them in these districts.

Cinemas constitute an important counter-attraction to drink. Cinema houses have been increasing in the prohibition districts. Arrangements were made in one district for showing the film " Rukmangada " in the villages. There is a proposal to supply 16 m.m. projectors and 16 m.m. films to each of the prohibition districts and orders of Government are awaited. Indian Information films have been received for distribution to the prohibition districts to be shown in the cinemas attached to the propaganda vans. Steps are being taken to get films from the British Information Service (16 m.m.) for exhibition in the prohibition districts. As propaganda through films will be effective, Government have been requested to produce short films of 16 m.m. size for circulation in the prohibition districts and the matter is under their consideration.

(iii) *Promotion of thrift.*—Part of the money spent on drink will be available to the ex-addicts for expenditure on necessities of life, viz., food, clothing, etc. They will still be left with a balance, which can be saved for a future contingency. Hence a thrift campaign through home safes and hundi boxes has been launched through co-operative societies, in the prohibition districts, under the direct supervision of the ameliorative staff. Villagers including the ex-addicts are encouraged to lay by their savings. Thrift days are celebrated by the co-operative societies selected for running the scheme. The societies supply hundi boxes to the people who are willing to save. The total amount of

such savings effected up to the end of January 1948, through hundi boxes in all the prohibition districts is Rs. 1·81 lakhs. Savings under the National Savings Scheme are also encouraged by the ameliorative staff.

(iv) *Promotion of gramasanghams.*—As the ultimate object of prohibition is to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, full use is made of the occasion for organizing rural uplift work. Village betterment committees and gramasanghams are formed in the villages to promote rural uplift activities. Village officers and prominent local men are associated with these committees. These gramasanghams organize rural recreation, and village uplift activities like sanitation, street cleaning and lighting, village communication, provision of drinking water, opening of reading rooms and libraries, etc. The ameliorative staff organize and guide the gramasanghams in these activities. There are about 7,320 gramasanghams in the old prohibition districts and 2,435 gramasanghams in the new prohibition districts. In certain districts, firka and taluk associations have also been formed. About 209 firka associations in the old prohibition districts and 91 in the new prohibition districts have been organized. About 56 taluk associations in the old prohibition districts and 4 in the new prohibition districts have been organized. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-four of the gramasanghams in the old prohibition districts and 341 in the new prohibition districts are active. Having regard to the conditions obtaining in the villages and the period for which they have been in existence, there is no doubt that some of them are quite a success. They have done particularly good work in the Coimbatore district. Settlement of disputes amicably have been attended to by gramasanghams in Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Chittoor districts. Radio receiving sets have been installed by the panchayat boards, co-operative societies, etc., in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Bellary and Anantapur. The gramasanghams in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Chittoor, North Arcot and Bellary have undertaken to construct buildings for elementary schools to educate the villagers. Arrangements have been made either to repair or to sink wells in the districts of Coimbatore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur through the gramasanghams. Distribution of free medicine and first-aid equipment has been arranged in the districts of Coimbatore, Chittoor and Bellary. Manure pits have been removed to the outskirts of the villages in the districts of Coimbatore, Kurnool, Chittoor and North Arcot. In order to improve cattle wealth, stud bulls have been maintained in the districts of Kurnool, Salem and Anantapur. In the new prohibition districts, gramasanghams are being formed gradually. Street cleaning was undertaken by some sanghams in villages of Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Nilgiris and Madura districts. In Tiruchirappalli district, bhajana materials have been purchased by a few gramasanghams.

As these gramasanghams, which constitute a community organization for maintaining a general uplift drive in the villages, are, however, informal bodies without any legal status or corporate existence, the question of persuading the village panchayats to take over all these activities, so that they may be carried on in a more organized and effective manner, is now under serious consideration.

(v) *Rural uplift schools.*—To train young men in the methods of promoting rural welfare and to acquaint them with the facilities afforded by the various Government departments for this purpose, rural uplift schools are conducted in select centres at the rate of one for each quarter in the prohibition districts. About 50 lads with a bias for rural uplift are trained for a month. Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for each school for this purpose and this includes stipends to the students at Rs. 12 each. At this school, instructions on rural uplift are imparted by the officers of the various Government departments. The best of the students are appointed as wholetime village-guides as part of the ameliorative staff. In the old prohibition districts, so far 36 such schools were conducted and 1,513 students underwent training. The rural uplift schools were first conducted in all the 8 new prohibition districts. More schools have been opened in the new prohibition districts of Madura, South Kanara, Guntur and Nellore. Two hundred and sixty-four students have so far undergone training in these schools.

(vi) *Uplift of women.*—Women especially belonging to the families of ex-addicts are the greatest beneficiaries of prohibition and they play an important role in the successful working of prohibition. The houses of most of the ex-addicts were unhappy as long as drink could be had freely and there was no peace in their homes. It was, therefore, considered necessary to enlist the support of women to the cause of prohibition. Women organizations in the districts are contacted to carry on propaganda for successful enforcement of prohibition and to educate the womenfolk of the ex-addicts in the villages and to train them in making their homes happy. Government have entrusted this work to the Indian Women's Civic Corps (now Department of Women's Welfare) which has branches in many districts in the Province and have sanctioned a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem for the branch leaders of the Indian Women's Civic Corps. The branch leaders and the honorary workers of the Indian Women's Civic Corps tour in the propaganda vans along with the ameliorative staff. They visit villages and address the womenfolk regarding the evils of drink, usefulness of cottage industries, etc. They also advise the womenfolk to lead an economic life and save as much as possible. Magic lantern slides are shown in the villages by the Indian Women's Civic Corps. The appointment of lady organizers in the prohibition districts for more effective propaganda among women is also under consideration.

Employment of ex-tappers—Jaggery manufacturing societies.—One of the immediate effects of prohibition has been the unemployment of a large number of tappers. This, no doubt, is a temporary phase and, in course of time, the tappers are bound to adjust themselves to the new conditions by taking to agriculture and other allied occupations. To avoid undue hardships to such of them who are unable to adjust themselves immediately by resorting to other avocations, it is aimed to provide employment of a nature which is congenial to their previous pursuits. This problem has, however, on the whole, not been serious except to some extent in Coimbatore and to a large extent in Malabar and South Kanara. Government have, therefore, permitted the tappers in these districts to tap palmyra trees for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery. Two hundred and thirty-three palmyra jaggery co-operative societies have so far been formed in the prohibition districts. Government have also permitted the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery and 30 societies have been formed in select centres in Malabar and South Kanara districts as an experimental measure. Similar permission has been accorded for the tapping of coconut trees for sweet juice for the manufacture of jaggery in Kunnathur area in Coimbatore

district. In all about 27,885 ex-tappers have been enrolled as members of these societies. The quantity of jaggery produced so far in the above districts is about 2·68 lakhs of maunds worth about Rs. 9·95 lakhs. The jaggery produced is sold through the societies. In some districts, sale societies arrange for the marketing as in Salem and Madura. The jaggery is also sold in public auction by the sale societies.

Besides jaggery-making, steps have been taken to find employment to tappers in schemes of milk supply, land colonization and cottage industries including coir industry on a co-operative basis. Government have provided the necessary staff for supervising the societies besides financial assistance in the shape of subsidy and loans.

A most important object of the ameliorative work is the betterment of the economic condition of the ex-addicts. This is aimed at in two ways, first by promoting thrift and secondly by encouraging people to undertake schemes to improve their resources. For the latter purposes, co-operative societies are being organized wherever possible for the pursuit of the cottage industries for subsidiary occupation. They are also encouraged to join the societies formed for ex-tappers. At Rajampet in Cuddapah district, a co-operative society for leather works was formed. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 600 towards the cost of tools and implements and Rs. 200 towards rent and contingencies. A society at Bojjayapalli in the same district for the benefit of cart-makers has been formed. Government have sanctioned the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year besides a loan of Rs. 2,100 towards its working capital. A co-operative society for mat-weaving at Bellary and another for Bamboo basket-making at Vellore in North Arcot district have been organized. Societies have been formed for the Chucklers and Potters at Potlathurthi village in Cuddapah district. A society for brick makers at Nabicot in Cuddapah district and a society for mat-weavers at Mandaram in Rajampet taluk of the same district have been formed recently.

Constructions of Godowns-cum-Village Halls in villages.—In order to enable the agriculturists to get a better return for their produce, the possibilities of putting up godowns by co-operative credit and sale societies with their surplus funds supplemented wherever necessary by long-term loans from Government were considered. The resources of village societies would not however permit Government loans being taken by them and they may not be able to repay the loans with certainty. Subsidy from Government has been considered essential if the societies are to make any headway at all in the matter of construction of godowns. At the conference of the Special Development Officers held in December 1947 at Madras, it was considered that Government should be addressed to subsidize co-operative societies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the building. Government are being approached to make provision for a sum of Rs. 1·25 lakhs to start with as subsidy to 50 societies for the construction of godowns. It is proposed that the subsidy should be equal to 25 per cent of the cost of the building or Rs. 2,500 whichever is less. These godowns will not only benefit the members who can store their agricultural produce and hold it over for a favourable market, but will also serve as a centre of social and recreational activities in the villages. They will be godown-cum-village halls with provision for a reading room, playground, park and radio, etc. When the societies put up these buildings, rural welfare work can be expected to take permanent shape in these villages as these buildings will function as community centres in the villages.

The general result of the introduction of Prohibition is a considerable improvement in the social and economic condition of the people belonging to poor and middle classes. The desire for drink among the ex-addicts is slowly waning and they are reconciling themselves to the changed conditions. Domestic quarrels and street brawls have almost disappeared. The ex-addicts and their families are reported to be well-fed, well-clothed and cheerful besides being able to save a portion of their earnings. Prohibition is generally welcomed by the people.

The scope of ameliorative work is vast and varied and it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the several departments engaged in rural uplift work. One cannot also expect to get quick results. The intrdouction of Prohibition has given a splendid opportunity to make a start in the right direction in schemes of rural uplift. The programme of Prohibition is not intended to be a negative programme of mere enforcement of Prohibition laws. Side by side with it, there is a positive programme for all-round village uplift. The ameliorative measures represent the constructive side of the programme. This work which involves bringing about a general change in the rural conditions is of a stupendous nature and calls for patient and sustained effort on the part of all concerned. While the record of work done so far is by no means discouraging, much more remains to be done. And substantial results cannot be obtained without the public co-operation however much the officers engaged in the work may be zealous in the discharge of their duties. The success of the ameliorative measures will depend on the measure of co-operation from the public even more than any finacial assistance from Government. It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government in matters of great reform. Such public co-operation is essential especially in respect of prohibition for without it in abundant measure it cannot be a success anywhere.

Prohibition Machinery in Bombay

Prohibition was introduced in Bombay on 1st April 1947 and the Government have set up an elaborate machinery for enforcing it successfully. The one remarkable feature of the Bombay set-up is that in addition to the staff of the Prohibition Department there are several non-official organizations to assist them. It is common place that for the success of Prohibition, public co-operation is essential and in order to secure public co-operation non-official organizations can be employed with good advantage. To start with, therefore, they have set up a Provincial Prohibition Board at the apex. Its main functions are to educate and organize public opinion in regard to Prohibition, to provide facilities for counter-attractions as well as for non-alcoholic drinks and to assist the Government to further their activities in the direction of Prohibition. There are a number of sub-committees functioning under this Board. They are mainly :—

(1) Education and Propaganda Sub-Committee.

(2) Recreation, Counter-Attraction and Social Welfare Sub-Committee,

(3) Research and Statistics Sub-Committee,

(4) Nira Sub-Committee,

(5) Molasses Sub-Committee, and

(6) Vigilance Sub-Committee.

The nature of the functions of most of these Sub-Committees are evident from their titles. The Research and

Statistics Sub-Committee is to find out among other things, the social, economic, moral and physical effects of alcoholism on the people. The Nira Sub-Committee is intended to further the possibilities of Nira as a beverage.

In addition to the Provincial Prohibition Board, there is an Executive Committee which is manned by the Chairmen of the six Sub-Committees under the Provincial Prohibition Board plus one of the elected representatives from each of the Sub-Committees. It is the function of the Executive Committee to examine and consolidate the recommendations of all Committees, to initiate schemes and to execute the decisions of the Provincial Prohibition Board. There are also Honorary Advisers to tender advice and guidance in respect of the different activities of the Provincial Prohibition Board. District Prohibition Committees constitute another link in the chain. The functions of the District and City Committees are the same as those of the Provincial Board in so far as they concern the districts. There are also District Honorary advisers to assist the District Committees.

Bombay Minister on Prohibition

In the course of an address recently Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Bombay, referred to the Prohibition policy of the Government and said:

The Prohibition programme was intended to achieve the basic aim of complete eradication of alcoholic drink and would certainly be enforced with the utmost vigour. But if, despite all that the Government did, there were solitary instances of breaches of the law, that need hardly lend itself as an argument against introduction of the Prohibition programme itself. There were incidents of murder, thefts and other crimes despite the lgeal enactments and penal code. "Should we withdraw all these legal enactments and close down prisons merely because there is some incidence of crime?" asked the Minister.

Earlier in another place, the Minister explained both the Prohibition programme and the Government's policy of village uplift and reconstruction. Both had been inspired by the single aim of bringing happiness and progress to the agriculturists and working class, the Minister said. The Government was prepared to forego the annual liquor revenue of Rs. 9 crores because it was tainted money. The sacrifice of this revenue meant also avoiding the waste of the people's hard-earned money that amounted to the annual liquor bill of Rs. 36 crores, the Minister pointed out.

Prohibition Recreation in Bombay

Organization of recreation, counter-attraction and social welfare activities in the urban and rural areas according to local needs of Prohibition propaganda was considered at the meeting of the sub-committee dealing with these subjects held in the Secretariat recently.

The sub-committee also decided to adopt the canteen as the pivot round which self-supporting co-operative organizations could grow up. Financial assistance would be given to institutions engaged in social welfare work so that the cause of Prohibition could be promoted with economy and efficiency.

A standing committee was formed to set up suitable machinery for working out a well-integrated rehabilitation programme in accordance with the decisions taken by the sub-committee.

Prohibition—The Primary Need

"A better deal for the underdog is the guiding principle of the Government. The Government have accepted the task of building a strong State based on principles of equity, justice and fairplay; and that is why all the constructive schemes are receiving top priority to-day," said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay, when he presided over a meeting jointly organized by the City Prohibition Committee and the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli, at the Centre's Recreation Hall recently.

Prohibition was the primary need and social welfare was closely linked with it, said the Home Minister. The habit of drink had brought misery and ruin to the masses and it was necessary for the people to co-operate with the Government in eradicating the social curse, he added. He appreciated the fine humanitarian and social welfare work undertaken by the Centre and said the Government would lend the fullest support to its useful activities.

Do Fishermen Need Alcoholic Drink?

"That fishermen need alcoholic drink because of their profession as they are exposed to all types of weather is a complete fallacy," said Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Fisheries, when he recently addressed an audience of nearly 5,000 people at Dharavi at a meeting organized by the Bombay City Prohibition Committee.

Far from being a necessity for persons engaged in any vocation, alcoholic drink has worked havoc amongst the villagers, ruined them physically and destroyed their happiness and chances of prosperity in life, the Minister pointed out. He described the effects of degeneration and degradation that drink produced and warned his audience against being misled by the propaganda of vested interests that the Prohibition programme would not succeed because it had failed in America. The Government, he said, had carefully thought out the plan and had provided against every contingency.

Ameliorative Activities

The following is a brief summary of the reports received from Prohibition districts on ameliorative activities. The reports relate mainly to June 1948.

Trichinopoly.—Three firka associations were formed. A gramasangham collected more than Rs. 1,000 to form a new road. A Khadi Spinning and Weaving Centre was organized in one place. A volley ball court was opened in another place. A Milk Supply Co-operative Soceity was started on work and a Kora Weaving Co-operative Society was also formed.

Nilgiris.—There was a circus show in Gudalur taluk in aid of a gramasangham. A library was opened in another place, under the auspices of a gramasangham. Thrift day celebrations were held in one place, and hundi boxes distributed. One gramasangham has opened a community centre at a cost of Rs. 650. The students of the rural uplift school staged a drama at the Blue Mountain Talkies. The school also held a rural exhibition.

Guntur.—A Tenants' Co-operative Society and a Co-operative Milk Supply Society were organized during the week ended 3rd June 1948.

Chittoor.—Three Grama Sanghams, three Rural Recreation Clubs and two firka associations were organized in Chandragiri Division during the week ended 1st June 1948. Rural games were conducted in 10 villages of Chittoor Division, 8 villages of Madanapalle Division and 15 villages of Chandragiri Division. Inter-village matches were held. Bhajanas and folk dances were also performed. Harikathas formed another distinctive feature. Dramas were staged in several villages. Thrift days were celebrated in a number of villages. Street-cleaning drives were also launched in some villages. A medical chest was introduced in one village. Defence Savings stamps were sold during the period. Signposts indicating the names of villages were put up in 9 villages. One Grama Sangham collected Rs. 200 for the construction of a community hall. Two night schools were started during the period. A free reading room and a library was opened under the auspices of a Grama Sangham.

Anantapur.—There was a firka tournament at the end of May. Several teams competed and prizes were distributed to winners.

South Kanara.—There was a volley ball tournament in one place.

Bellary.—A firka tournament was conducted in one place. Other activities included mainly the opening of a recreation club and staging of dramas. Ex-addicts were admitted free to the dramas. Malaria pills were distributed free in a number of villages. The Adoni Co-operative Stores has ordered for a tractor which when received will be sent round to villages for use. Thrift day was conducted in two villages and hundi boxes were distributed.

Cuddapah.—The Collector switched on a radio.

Malabar.—There were two firka tournaments and prizes were distributed to winners. A Coconut Jaggery Production Co-operative Society was organized in Kottayam taluk in the early part of June.

Salem.—The Collector opened a public park and switched on a radio.

Madura.—A volley ball match was conducted in one village. The Firka Officers' Association has decided to start a manuscript journal containing news of rural uplift work undertaken by Grama Sangham. A bhajana party also did good work in one place. A co-operative society for coir workers has been organized in one place. One Grama Sangham has purchased two radio sets and another one set. The Palni Municipal Council has resolved to open a park and playground for the benefit of municipal scavengers who are all ex-addicts. There are further instances of individual economic improvement as a result of prohibition. In one place, an ex-addict was able to save Rs. 95. In another place, an ex-addict saved Rs. 30 and cleared off his debts. There are several cases in which substantial amounts had been saved by ex-addicts and utilized for constructive purposes. A thrift day was celebrated at one place and the Special Development Officer explained the scheme of savings through hundi boxes.

North Arcot.—The Special Development Officer distributed 20 hundi boxes. Firka tournaments were conducted in some places and prizes in the shape of utility articles distributed to winners. The Firka Development Association in one place has arranged for the construction of a high school building on a site costing Rs. 5,000. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000 and the whole amount is expected to be met from private donations. The Special Development Officer and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies met the members of the housing scheme at Arkonam and a co-operative building society has been arranged to be formed. During the week ended 18th June, a firka association at one place gave a demonstration before the Commissioner for Prohibition. The Arni taluk tournament took place on 16th June. There was a public meeting held in that connection over which the Commissioner presided and spoke about prohibition and the importance of ameliorative activities. Variety entertainments formed another feature of the function. Special mention has to be made of the tug-of-war for ladies and potato race for scavenger women and musical chair for girls. An agricultural exhibition was also held in which there were exhibits of Women Cottage Industry Society.

Tanjore.—During the week ended 3rd June, seven licences were issued for tapping sweet toddy. Thrift day was celebrated in some places. There were recreational activities too. Hundi boxes were distributed to 30 persons. Speeches were also made on the various schemes of village uplift. Educational films were shown to the public. A Milk Supply Society in one place has started functioning. A Cattle-breeding Society was organized in one place.

Nellore.—Thrift day was celebrated in one place and hundi boxes were distributed. A Tape makers' Co-operative Society was formed in another place.

NOTICE

It is proposed to bring out a special number of *Madras Information* on 15th August 1948—the first anniversary of India's Independence. The number will contain a rich variety of articles as well as plenty of delightful photos.

Prohibition and Individual Liberty

"Many argue that Prohibition affects individual liberty. It is an incorrect assumption that the alcohol habit is an individual matter. Drink affects society intimately and deeply; it is a national issue. The parents who drink are responsible for the horrible conditions in the home, and starvation and neglect of children. It leads to the spread of vice, increase in the number of accidents, assaults and murders. This poor country does not have enough food for the millions; cannot allow any of its precious resources to be destroyed in this matter."

—The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. KHER.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

The Sweet Potato Vermicelli

The sweet potato is a crop cultivated for its tubers which are edible. It comes up well in light soils and gives a good outturn, but its cultivation is limited, chiefly on account of its poor keeping quality. It has to be consumed within a month or two after harvest. The tubers can be consumed in a variety of ways, either boiled in water or toasted on hot embers. Due to war conditions when import of foodstuff into India became difficult, the possibility of using sweet potato as a substitute for foodgrains had to be explored. On account of the difficulty in storing over any length of time it was found necessary to devise methods of storing it in other ways—in a form more to the taste of the general public. With this object in view certain preliminary trials were conducted by the Millet Specialist at the Millet Breeding Station at the instance of the Director of Agriculture. It has been found as a result of these tests that the tubers could be easily made into vermicelli or any of its allied preparations like spagetti or marcaroni.

The method of making vermicelli.—The operations which lend to the production of good vermicelli are sufficiently simple and inexpensive to be taken up by ordinary villagers as a cottage industry. The tubers are first washed clean of adhering soil. The dry ends of the tubers and hair-like rootlets are removed and the tubers boiled in water until they become quite soft. The water required for boiling should be sufficient to cover the tubers completely. A small quantity of salt added at this stage not only to improve the taste of the prepared vermicelli but also prevents the tubers from getting over boiled. Cooking takes about an hour to be completed. The cooked tubers are peeled and mashed to free them from fibrous materials. The mash is then put through a hand press provided with fine holes. A slow, steady and even pressure is necessary to get a product of uniform quality. For efficient working without interruption it is desirable to have at least two mould plates, so that one could be cleaned when the other is in use. It has been found in practice that the mould plate gets clogged with the mash and needs frequent cleaning. The wet vermicelli is received as it comes out of the press on a clean sheet of white cloth and dried in the sun for about an hour. By this time it becomes sufficiently dry to be removed easily from the sheet. It is then transferred to another clean sheet and dried in the sun thoroughly and stored for subsequent use. The taste and quality of the vermicelli prepared in this manner was found to compare favourably with that prepared from wheat or American flour. As vermicelli it can be kept for a long time without losing its flavour.

The economics of production.—The preparation of vermicelli from sweet potato is possible as a cottage industry as elaborate equipment is not necessary. If the process is taken up on a semi-industrial scale, it is possible to cut down the cost of production and increase the output.

The costs given below are worked out from the actual expenditure of making vermicelli from half ton of tubers.

Preparation of vermicelli from sweet potato—Working details.

Quantity of tuber taken at a time	200 lb.
Labour required for it—	
Washing and cutting tubers	24 woman hour.
Tendering fire ..	1 „
Peeling and mashing.	24 „
Pressing	12 woman hour and 8 man hour.
Drying	6 woman hour.
Total labour required.	67 woman hour and 8 man hour.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of labour—woman at 1 anna an hour and man at 2 annas an hour	5	0	0
Cost of 200 lb. of sweet potato tuber	10	0	0
Cost of firewood for boiling	0	10	0
Total ..	15	13	0
The cost of vermicelli obtained—31 lb. ..	15	13	0
The cost of vermicelli per lb.	0	8	3

When handling larger quantities, the cost of tubers, the cost of firewood, labour charges for tendering fire and drying will be considerably less than eight annas.

All the photographs published in "Madras Information", both on the cover pages as well as the inside pages, are available for sale to the general public. Those who want to have copies of any of these photographs, either singly or in bulk, may get them at the rates mentioned below:—

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Size.		Rs.	a.	p.
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6½" × 4½"	.. .. ..	0	8	0
4½" × 3½" / 3¼" × 2¼"	.. .. ..	0	4	0

***Apply to*:**

The Director of Information and Publicity,
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Virginia Tobacco seed and its Utilization

There is an area of about 1½ lakhs of acres under Virginia tobacco in the districts of Guntur, Kistna, East Godavari and West Godavari. On an average an acre crop is expected to yield about 250 lb. of seed. In some cases the yield may go even up to 500 lb. an acre. If clean seed is procured and supplied there is a ready demand for purchase at about Rs. 8 per bag of 140 lb. of seed Bezwada Mill delivery, provided the seed does not contain more than 20 per cent of foreign matter. If perfectly clean seed can be supplied even a higher rate can be had.

In regard to the quality of seed being offered for sale at present there is always an undue proportion of foreign matter in the shape of husk, mud-lumps and particles of dust of organic nature and fine earth. It is not necessarily a wilful act on the part of the ryots to have added foreign matter to the seed. If seed is threshed on an earthen threshing floor, without obtaining a good surface dressing with cow dung, lumps, particles, and earthy dust are bound to be present. Imperfect cleaning would result in a fair proportion of husk and organic dust. Two or three men can easily harvest the heads, bundle, convey to the threshing floor, beat with sticks, clean and winnow the seed and bag an acre crop, in all costing about Rs. 3 to 5. Threshing can best be done by beating with sticks just like horsegram or any other pulse. The material so threshed has to be first sieved by the type of sieve used for cleaning paddy seed and the capsules and other materials in the sieves that do not pass through have to be beaten a second time to get seed out of them. The seeds so sieved out will contain mudlumps, and particles of earth, leaf and capsules and dust of all kinds, to eliminate all excepting dust from this seed sieves of metallic mesh generally used for sieving "Ravva" is to be used. The seed that passes through this sieve will only contain some fine dust. By winnowing with the aid of air, all the dust can be removed. It is often contended that tobacco seed is lighter and gets blown off in the process. Experience while handling large quantities had shown that if the winnowing is done quickly, the dust and dirt get blown off even if the breeze is strong, and perfectly clean seed free from dirt and dust can be obtained. The margins of the heap of the seeds thus winnowed on the rear side may have to be cut to some distance and rewinnowed, just, as is done in case of any other grain similarly winnowed. If this process followed, perfectly clean seed can be got, free from foreign matter. If the seed of this quality absolutely free from foreign matter can be supplied, it may be possible to secure even a rate higher than Rs. 8 per bag.

The Virginia tobacco growing ryots are requested to collect as much seed of the standing tobacco crop as possible and realize a net profit of about Rs. 15 per acre on an average. Even others who can find time may take up this enterprise. Ryots do not mind to let go the heads free of cost, if any body wants them. If the seed is secured and oil extracted out of it, the needs of the Province in its requirements of semidrying oils will be met to some extent, besides giving substantial impetus to the local production of paints and varnishes with an assured supply of drying oil in the Province itself. It has been till now depending on linseed oil annually imported from outside the Province. It has been proved on large scale production that tobacco seed oil can nearly replace linseed oil in the paint and varnish industry and a large scale production is at present going on in a magnitude likely to outbeat even the biggest concern in India.

The tobacco seed oil cake obtained as a by-product will add to the manure supplies of this Province by about 10,000 tons a year. The manurial value of the cake is at least on par with that of castor cake with a nitrogen content of about 5 per cent.

All tobacco growing ryots and those interested in tobacco crop are requested to see that Virginia tobacco seed is collected from the standing crop in the four districts of Guntur, Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West without allowing such a precious material to be burnt as fuel along with stalks.

CLIPPINGS FROM GANDHIJI'S WRITINGS

Communal Unity

Everybody is agreed about the necessity of this unity. But everybody does not know that unity does not mean political unity which may be imposed. It means an unbreakable heart unity. The first thing essential for achieving such unity is for every Congressman, whatever his religion may be, to represent in his own person Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Zorostrian, Jew, etc., shortly, every Hindu and non-Hindu. He has to feel his identity with every one of the millions of the inhabitants of Hindustan. In order to realize this, every Congressman will cultivate personal friendship with persons representing faiths other than his own. He should have the same regard for the other faiths as he has for his own.

In such a happy state of things there would be no disgraceful cry at the stations such as "Hindu water" and "Muslim water" or "Hindu Tea" and "Muslim Tea." There would be no separate rooms or pots for Hindus and non-Hindus in schools and colleges, no communal schools, colleges and hospitals. The beginning of such a revolution has to be made by Congressmen without any political motive behind the correct conduct. Political unity will be its natural fruit.

We have long been accustomed to think that power comes only through Legislative Assemblies. I have regarded this belief as a grave error brought about by inertia or hypnotism. A superficial study of British History has made us think that all power percolates to the people from parliaments. The truth is that power resides in the people and it is entrusted for the time being to those whom they may choose as their representatives. Parliaments have no power or even existence independently of the people. It has been my effort for the last twenty-one years to convince the people of this simple truth. Civil Disobedience is the storehouse of power. Imagine a whole people unwilling to conform to the laws of the legislature, and prepared to suffer the consequences

of non-compliance. They will bring the whole legislative and executive machinery to a stand-still. The police and the military are of use to coerce minorities however powerful they may be. But no police or military coercion can bend the resolute will of a people who are out for suffering to the utter most.

And parliamentary procedure is good only when its members are willing to conform to the will of the majority. In other words, it is fairly effective only among compatibles.

Here in India we have been pretending to work the parliamentary system under separate electorates which have created artificial incompatibles. Living unity can never come out of these artificial entries being brought together on a common platform. Such legislatures may function. But they can only be a platform for wrangling and sharing the crumbs of powder that may fall from rulers whoever they may be. These rule with a rod of iron, and prevent the opposing elements from flying at one another's throats. I hold the emergence of complete Independence to be an impossibility out of such a disgrace.

Though I hold such strong views, I have come to the conclusion that so long as there are undesirable candidates for elective bodies, Congress should put up candidates in order to prevent reactionaries from entering such bodies.

Kisans

The programme is not exhaustive. Swaraj is a mighty structure. Eighty crores of hands have to work at building it. Of these *Kisans*, i.e., the peasantry are the largest part. In fact, being the bulk of them (probably over 80 per cent) the *Kisans* should be the Congress. But they are not. When they become conscious of their non-violent strength, no power on earth can resist them.

They must not be used for power politics. I consider it to be contrary to the non-violent method. Those who would know my method of organizing *Kisans* may profitably study the movement in Champaran when *Satyagraha* was tried for the first time in India with the result all India knows. It became a mass movement which remained wholly non-violent from start to finish. It affected over twenty lakhs of *Kisans*. The struggle centred round one specific grievance which was a century old. There had been several violent revolts to get rid of the grievance. The *Kisans* were suppressed. The non-violent remedy succeeded in full in six months. The *Kisans* of Champaran became politically conscious without any direct effort. The tangible proof they had of the working of non-violence to remove their grievance drew them to the Congress, and led by Babu Brijkishoreprasad and Babu Rajendraprasad they gave a good account of themselves during the past Civil Disobedience campaigns.

The reader may also profitably study the *Kisan* movements in Kheda, Bardoli and Borsad. The secret of success lies in a refusal to exploit the *Kisans* for political purposes outside their own personal and felt grievances. Organization round a specific wrong they understand. They need no sermons on non-violence. Let them learn to apply non-violence as an effective remedy which they can understand, and later when they are told that the method they were applying was non-violent, they readily recognize it as such.

From these illustrations Congressmen who care could study how work can be done for and among *Kisans*. I hold that the method that some Congressmen have followed to organize *Kisans* has done them no good and has probably harmed them. Anyway they have not used the non-violent method. Be it said to the credit of some of these workers that they frankly admit that they do not believe in the non-violent method. My advice to such workers would be that they should neither use the Congress name nor work as Congressmen.

The reader will now understand why I have refrained from the competition to organize *Kisans* and Labour on an all-India basis. How I wish that all hands pulled in the same direction! But perhaps in a huge country like ours it is impossible. Anyway, in non-violence there is no coercion. Cold reason and demonstration of the working of non-violence must be trusted to do the work.

In my opinion, like labour, they should have under the Congress, a department working for their specific questions.

Labour

Ahmedabad Labour Union is a model for all India to copy. Its basis is non-violence, pure and simple. It has never had a set-back in its career. It has gone on from strength to strength without fuss and without show. It has its hospital, its schools for the children of the mill hands, its classes for adults, its own printing press and *khadi* depot, and its own residential quarters. Almost all the hands are voters and decide the fate of elections. They came on the voters' list at the instance of the Provincial Congress Committee. The organization has never taken part in party politics of the Congress. It influences the municipal policy of the city. It has to its credit very successful strikes which were wholly non-violent. Mill owners and labour have governed their relations largely through voluntary arbitration. If I had my way, I would regulate all the labour organizations of India after the Ahmedabad model. It has never sought to intrude itself upon the All-India Trade Union Congress and has been uninfluenced by that Congress. A time, I hope, will come when it will be possible for the Trade Union Congress to accept the Ahmedabad method and have the Ahmedabad organization as part of the All-India Union. But I am in no hurry. It will come in its own time.

Mahatma Gandhi's Legacy

Horace Alexander in the course of a full-column article in to-day's *Spectator* dwells at length on Mahatma Gandhi's legacy to India. According to him, out of all controversy on Mahatma Gandhi's actions two things stand out:

"A part of his legacy to India is that he helped to train a group of leaders who are robust men of integrity, many of whom commended themselves to him further by demonstrating their genuine concern for public good. Further, when Mahatma Gandhi could see no way of immediate advance towards India's political freedom he would remind his followers that there was a constructive programme to get on with. And so to-day India is sprinkled all over with societies and their branches directly inspired by Mahatma Gandhi . . . for all manner of social and economic improvements."

Concluding the article, he observes: "If rulers of free India allow themselves to respond to the secret influences of Mahatma Gandhi's life and teaching, and think first, not of power of State, but of needs of men, women and children of India's 100,000 villages then miracles may begin to happen."

DELHI NOTES

All-India Marketing Board

The establishment of an All-India Marketing Board to co-ordinate the work being done in this country in connection with the marketing of agricultural products, has been recommended by the Marketing Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in a report recently submitted to the Government of India.

The Marketing Sub-Committee, which was presided over by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, was set up to "examine the question of marketing in India including the improvement of marketing, the maintenance of standards of purity and quality, establishment of warehouses, the organization and functions of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and all matters relating thereto."

The functions of the All-India Marketing Board, according to the Sub-Committee, would be to co-ordinate the present activities on research with special reference to quality characteristics of agricultural produce, introduction of grade standards, demonstration and publicity of improved methods of marketing, determination of prices, and quota and tariff restrictions.

Holding that the provision of proper marketing facilities is one of the greatest incentives to the farmer to produce more, the Sub-Committee has made a number of recommendations to further this aim.

It gives the highest priority to the creation of a network of co-operative marketing societies, to be extended, by compulsion if necessary, to any village where 60 per cent of the producers agree to join such a society. There would be unions of such societies with provincial federations as the apex. The societies would arrange for the proper storage, grading and eventual marketing of the produce of the members. Where such co-operative organizations cannot be set up, special marketing committees on the lines of the Foodgrain Procurement Committees of the U.P. and Madras should be set up.

Another prime necessity, according to the Committee's recommendations, is the linking of every village with the nearest *mandi* by means of a good all-weather road which should be maintained in proper condition. The Committee has also suggested rationalization of road and railway freight rates and the provision of adequate storage facilities at rail and road traffic stations including cold storage at assembling points and in transit.

The need for a comprehensive survey of the existing storage facilities has also been stressed.

The enactment of special Central legislation for controlling the quality of exports has also been recommended. This should be supplemented by a continuous study of the quality demand of buyers from abroad, and the results of that study should be made available to the trade in India free of cost. In the case of heavy staples standard contracts should be enforced by legislation. The system of grading under Agmark should be extended, by compulsion if necessary, both in the case of internal trade and export.

Improvement in the methods of statistical compilation, statistical co-ordination between various Departments of Government, the establishment of comprehensive market news services and the standardization of weights and measures are some of the other recommendations. Then enforcement of anti-adulteration laws even in the primary and assembling markets has also been urged.

* * *

Dairying in India

At the first General Body Meeting of the Indian Dairy Science Association, held recently at Bangalore, it was decided to bring out a monthly scientific journal devoted to the advancement of the dairy industry in the country. The first issue will be published shortly.

The Indian Dairy Science Association was formed recently with the object of advancing the cause of the science of dairying in India.

Addressing the General Body Meeting, Sir Datar Singh, who presided, said that the Association has fulfilled an urgent and long-felt need for an organization which could co-ordinate and unify the activities of dairy scientists in the country towards rapid advancement of the nation's dairy industry. Dairying, he added, held a very important position in the agricultural economy and prosperity of the country. If the problems of increased milk production, improvement in quality, and the economic utilization of milk in subsidiary food industries were to be tackled successfully, intensive research was called for.

* * *

Department of Scientific Research

The Government of India have set up with effect from the 1st June 1948 a Department of Scientific Research. The Department will work under the Prime Minister. It will take over the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Board of Atomic Research and such other functions of the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research which the Government might decide to transfer to it.

It will also co-ordinate the scientific activities of the other Ministries. In its co-ordination work, the Department will be assisted by a Co-ordination Committee consisting of eminent scientists.

* * *

Village Oil industry

A Sub-Committee of the Indian Oilseeds Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, has been appointed to study in detail the position of the village oil industry in different areas with a view to developing this industry and to suggest, if necessary, measures that should be taken to protect the industry from competition from power oil mills.

The members of the Sub-Committee which will be called the Village Oil Industry Survey Committee, are Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa, Upendra Nath Barman, Ch. Mukhtar Singh, Jhaverbhai Patel and the Secretary of the Indian Oil Seeds Committee, Mr. K. C. Chetty.

* * *

Ghee Production

In furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme submitted by the Central Provinces and Berar Government for organized production and marketing of ghee on co-operative lines at ten selected centres in Jhallar tract of Betul district and have agreed to share the expenditure up to a maximum of Rs. 61,000 during 1947–1948.

This scheme envisages the formation of co-operative societies of primary milk producers at each centre and the manufacture of ghee by the cream separator method which is reported to give a higher yield of good quality ghee and also skim milk which is a nutritious and profitable by-product.

* * *

Training course in Archives Administration

The Government of India have made suitable arrangements in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, for training a limited number of students in Archives Administration. The training is imparted free of all cost but the trainees have to make their own arrangements for stay in New Delhi.

The next term commences from the 20th July 1948. There is a two years' course in five subjects and a one-year course on any two subjects, preservation of records and documents being compulsory. The short course is for six months on one subject only, that is, ' Preservation '. The candidate for the full course must be an M.A. in History. Graduates in History are eligible on special merit for the one-year course. Only Science graduates can be admitted for the six months' course.

* * *

Tomato Cultivation

The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, have suggested to Provinces, Local Administrations and States that schemes for cultivation of tomatoes, wherever suitable in relation to local conditions, should be taken up more extensively than hitherto.

A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature for the Ministry of Agriculture. The Committee has further recommended that a campaign for growing tomatoes might be started and tomato seeds distributed along with any literature that might be available on the subject.

The Central Government have offered to give technical assistance and advice that may be required by the Provincial Governments.

OTHER PROVINCES

Adult Education in Bihar

The Bihar Adult Education Board, which is an expanded form of the old Mass Literacy Board, has set up the ambitious target of educating approximately ten lakh people annually in the rural areas in the primary duties of citizenship. Literacy will be one part of the many-sided and broad-based instructions. The Board had decided to use 25,000 primary and middle schools of the Province as centres, of which there are forty-two exclusively for women and fifty more are to be set up.

While the men are taught elementary rules of hygiene and general subjects affecting their daily lives, the women are made interested in spinning, gardening, mothercraft, first-aid and nursing. The methods used are both vocal and visual which are a departure from the original mass literacy campaign.

Education is frequently combined with entertainment for the tired husbandmen of the rural areas and dramatic performances are staged.

Village Improvement prizes in Bombay

I

A prize of Rs. 100 has been awarded to the village Lodhavade in the Man taluka of the Satara district, for showing the best results in the various items of village improvement in the year 1946.

II

In recognition of the best village improvement work done in the District during the year 1946 the Government of Bombay has awarded the district Prize of Rs. 100 to the village Deur Budruk in the Dhulia taluka of the West Khandesh district.

* * *

Drive against Illiteracy in C.P.

Plans are being worked out to prevent the adults who are now taking their lessons in C.P.'s over 1,000 Social Education Camps, from relapsing into illiteracy after the camps are over. A complete plan of follow-up-work, employing the agencies of a stream of books and pamphlets, circulating libraries, wall newspapers, recitation and writing competitions and tournaments camps, local festivals and village stage, etc., is being envisaged. It is planned to establish societies at each centre of Social Education consisting of those who constitute the camp committees, and representatives of those who attended the classes.

Classes for the adults will be held and talks, interesting programmes and reading material will be given.

' Wall news sheets ' will be provided for adults who have just learnt to read and write and attempts will be made to make them news-minded.

At the time of the local festivals, gatherings will be held in which competitions in recitation, writing and speaking will be arranged. Village stage will be revived and developed. Tournaments, camps and picnics will also be encouraged.

* * *

Adult Education in C.P.

The Provincial Government drive against illiteracy has evoked great interest among adults throughout the Province. Reports received from the 412 five-week Intensive-Drive Summer Camps of Social Education in the Province, which have just closed, give a heartening picture of the progress of the plan. The people have not only taken the scheme with enthusiasm but have recognized in it the merit of unbounded public good. Nearly 82,904 persons including 26,380 women on an average attended the 3,821 classes organized at these camps. Of 10,500 educated persons, who had volunteered to work as teachers in these camps the services of 5,522 volunteers were utilized.

* * *

Exhibition on Gandhiji

The Public Relations Directorate, East Punjab Government, is holding an exhibition on Gandhiji. It is intended to depict the various phases of Bapuji's life and career and the part he played in building up present India. Books, articles, photos, paintings with bearing on Bapuji's life would be displayed.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

"THE RENAISSANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL"

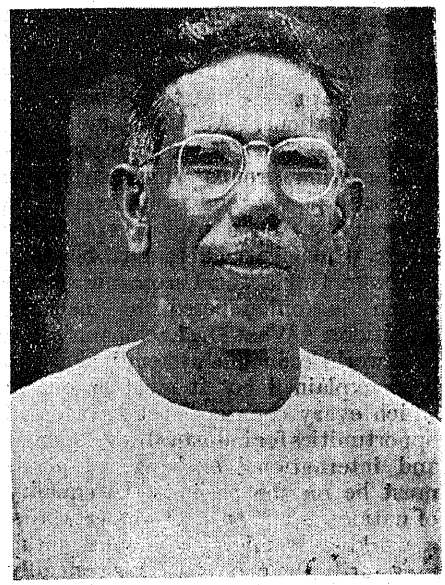
By KURT LACHMANN. *Published by Charles Skilton, Limited, London. Price, 7s 6d. (net).*

It is rarely that we come across so vigorous and so convincing a defence of the individual and his right to the enjoyment of freedom as an individual as that which we find in Kurt Lachmann's book on the "Renaissance of the Individual." The 19th century was the heyday of the individual, when every liberal thinker defended the right of the individual and the ideal of individual liberty with unmitigated fervour and demanded the need for the individual being protected against the encroachments of the State. The twentieth century, however, saw the process reversed and we had a growing tendency among political theorists and statesmen to glorify the State and emphasize that the right of the State to interfere with individual liberty in the interests of social welfare, was inalienable. But notwithstanding the glorification of the State and the idea that the individual is made for the State and not *vice versa*, the fundamental fact remains that the individual cannot be ignored that he is going to claim his inalienable natural rights, that he will defend his birth-right against all odds. The second World War was fought on the very issue of the individual versus the State. Democracy which is based on the principles of Rule of Law and individual liberty, versus totalitarianism, which overrules the Rule of Law and moulds all individuals into one set pattern.

In his book Dr. Lachmann discusses the rights of the individual and the position of the State and tries to interrelate the two on the plane of universal law, which is based on equity and justice and morality. The Sovereign State, he says, has deprived the individual of his rightful position in society and new measures must be found to allow the free development of man without interference from politics and discriminative laws. It is not derived that within the sphere of State Law, the individual's liberty is subject to certain limitations but within the sphere of the law known as Universal Law, the individual has the right of being protected and defended against arbitrary encroachments from extraneous agencies. This distinction has to be considered at present in the light of the further fact that international law has secured a firm foothold, so that it becomes necessary to have a universal law which safeguards the rights of the individual as individual, in a state of affairs in which the State has usurped the place of the individual. This is clearly seen in the insufficient protection of the individual within the home country, insufficient protection outside the home country and insufficient protection in case of conflict between States. It is an illogical and inconsistent condition of affairs in which States which clamour for self-determination are among the foremost in denying self-determination to the individuals within the State. It is not appreciated that individual freedom is a prerequisite for the establishment of national self-determination.

Dr. Lachmann draws attention to the fact that the theory of sovereignty has undergone a change and that the theoretically sovereign state is not in a position to safeguard its own independence and when it cannot do that, what right has it to delimit the right of the individual ? It is necessary, however, that States should appreciate this fundamental change and realize their responsibility for the welfare of the individuals within its boundaries. They should also realize that international obligations among States make the application of Universal Law to all individuals practicable.

In the second part of the book Dr. Lachmann goes on to discuss the questions of Federal Union among States and the Union of Man. A universalized State will naturally lead to the universalization of citizenship and that is the end towards which world thought is slowly but steadily tending. "Whilst the Federal Union seeks to merge confederation," says the author, "my own proposal is to centralize the protection of all individuals so that no collective unit—whether merged in a federation or in a single World Confederation—can infringe the legitimate position of an individual in human society." This protection can be better afforded through the primacy of the judicial over the executive power. The author believes in the efficiency in this connexion, of the creation of a Supreme Court of the World, which can create a common law applicable to the whole world. The conclusion of



Dr. S. Gurubatham, the New Minister

the author in this connexion is "A world federation must be founded in a Union of Man, not in a Union of States." "A common ideal which unites all individuals without exception must be substituted for physical power." It is only such a world federation that is the most effective guarantee against wars ; it is also the best guarantee for protecting the rights of man everywhere.

In Part III, under the heading "Moral Aspects of Economic Justice," Dr. Lachmann, discusses the important and vital part that economic justice can play in maintaining peace and in renovating man's dignity. Economic justice is at present concerned primarily with applied economics, or realistic economics" but it has only a limited field of reference. "The field must be enlarged to include an economic justice to which ethical principles of a general nature can be applied and which can incorporate fundamental ideas of eternal justice." The blending of ethical principles with economic theory and practice is essential in order that economic justice may result. The introduction of ethics into the future economic relationships of mankind presupposes two conditions ; first, that within the framework of future world economics the first economic claims of each individual irrespective of nationality or race, shall be taken into consideration and be met on a basis of equity and justice. And secondly, that the world's economic resources shall be pooled and adopted to ends which shall subserve universal justice."

There will be general agreement that these pre-conditions are essential and fundamental not only to promote human happiness but to prevent wars among nations. At the same time, within the State all autonomous associations and groups which strive for economic power tend to undermine its sovereignty, have to be kept under check, while every effort must be made for promoting a world economic system which is unhampered by national ambitions. What Dr. Lachmann's idea of a world economic system is, has not been explained but it must be one in which every country must have equal opportunities for industrial development and international exchange of goods must be on the basis of the equality of nations and States. In other words, a world economic system must mean necessarily the end of what is generally understood as "colonial economy".

Altogether Dr. Lachmann has done a service by striking a blow for the individual at a time when everything points to the destruction of his personality and his liberty.

—C.V.H.

"INDIAN FEDERATION—WHENCE, WHY AND WHITHER"

By K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, 1/174, *Royapetta High Road, Madras. Price As.* 12. *Pages* 32.

This little brochure deals with the evolution and practice of Federalist idea. The author says that India should be a Federal State composed of autonomous units with a unitary democratic constitution safeguarding the rights of the minorities and the individual. The booklet contains a number of quotations from the works of Prof. Laski, Wells, Lord Acton and others.

—M.G.

"THE STORY OF JAWAHARLAL"

By SHAKUNTALA MASANI. *Price Rs.* 3–8–0.

This is a small neatly got-up book with plenty of illustrations and running to 103 pages. It deals with the story of Pandit Jawaharlal's life as narrated to a child by a mother. The book has been written in simple style and is primarily intended to cater to the taste of children. The main landmarks in Nehru's life are broadly given with minute details here and there intended apparently to interest children.

The usefulness of such publications at this juncture is not open to doubt. It is necessary in every country that the rising generation should have a clear knowledge of the lives of their great leaders. Such knowledge invariably tends to promote a spirit of patriotism in children and strengthen their attachment to their country. It is now a matter of common knowledge as to how much was done in pre-war Germany especially among the students in schools and universities, to disseminate facts about the Nazi leader Hitler. Mussoloni is reported to have said that he who wants to sow an idea firmly must sow it in children.

Hence the importance of educating boys in the proper line so that they may be able to develop qualities worthy of a true citizen. To this end publications such as these are really useful.

—T.K.G.

"INDIAN PARLIAMENT"

News—(Record and Political Miscellany)—February-March 1948.

This is an excellently got-up monthly published in Bombay. The issue in hand gives interesting glimpses into the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life. There are several telling pictorial illustrations also. The magazine contains a number of articles from eminent writers. Arthur Moore, B. G. Horniman and Horace Alexander are among the many contributors. The journal makes interesting reading.

—T.K.G.

"ECONOMIC PLANNING FOR INDIA"

By MRITUNJOY BANERJEE. *Published by Padmaja Publications, Baroda. Pages* 104. *Price Rs.* 2.

Planning and especially Economic Planning is a very important problem, that has to be tackled by this subcontinent of India with its depleted agriculture and industry. Only by a well-laid out and co-ordinated economic planning, can the standard of living of the common man in India, the lowest in the whole world, be raised to a reasonable level. The author, discusses the various plans put forth by Indian leaders and economists and strikes a via-media between these plans, which would remove several undesirable features of our economy. The New Economic Planning in Russia is highly commended by the writer who holds up the Soviet system of planning as a guide to the future economic planning in India.

Though a whole host of books on planning has sprung during the recent years, the present volume is a valuable addition, which stresses the necessity, scope and extent to which planning in India should be undertaken. This book will be extremely useful to students of economic planning.

—M.A.K.

"NETAJI"

Edited by SHRI RAM SHARMA—*Shiva Lal Agarwala & Co., Agra. Pages* 370. *Price Rs.* 20.

"Give me blood; I promise you freedom," said Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, as he rallied a gallant host of freedom-fighters under the banner of the Indian National Army. This publication is a fitting tribute to the sacred memory of that immortal fighter. The saint in Subhas was perhaps not so well known as the fighter in him. Some of the articles, in this volume, throw light on his passionate yearning for the peace of the soul.

More than thirty contributions from leaders of public opinion, paying homage to the great hero, are contained in this volume, which is also richly illustrated.

—K.D.

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* * *

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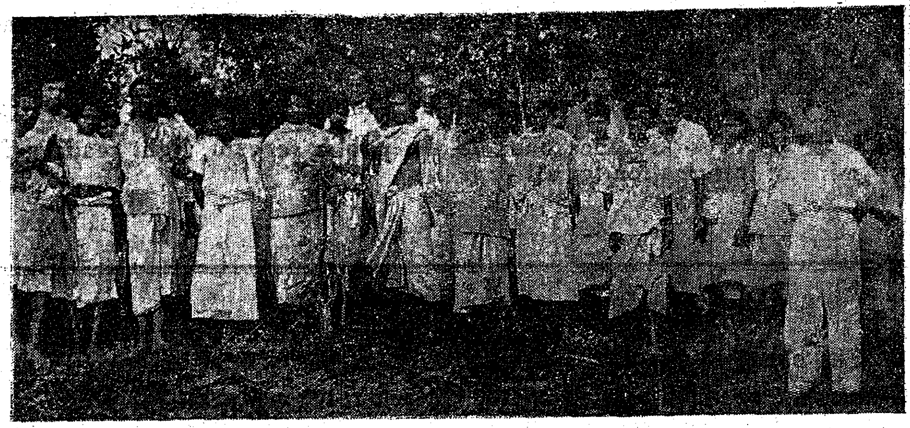
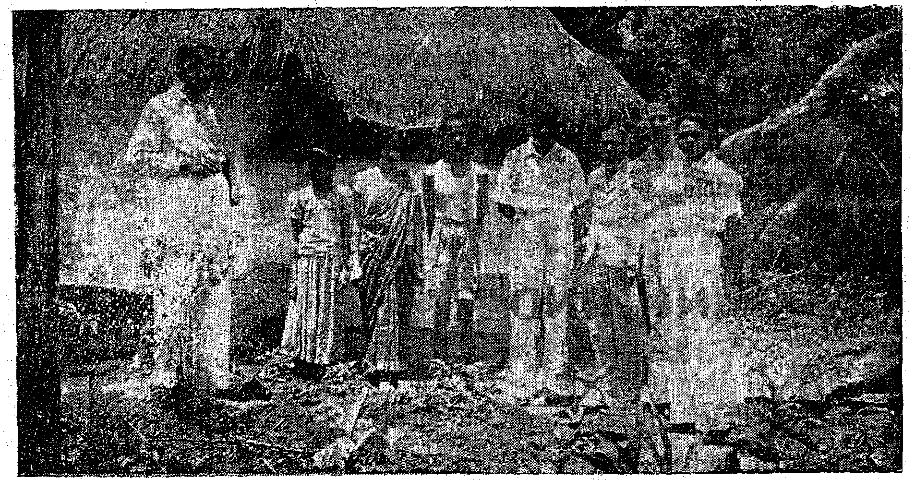
8. It improves your knowledge of Hindustani ;
9. It aspires to construct a cultural bridge between the South and the North.

LAND COLONIZATION IN MALABAR

A few settlers of the Wynaad Colony. Their enterprising spirit is highly praiseworthy

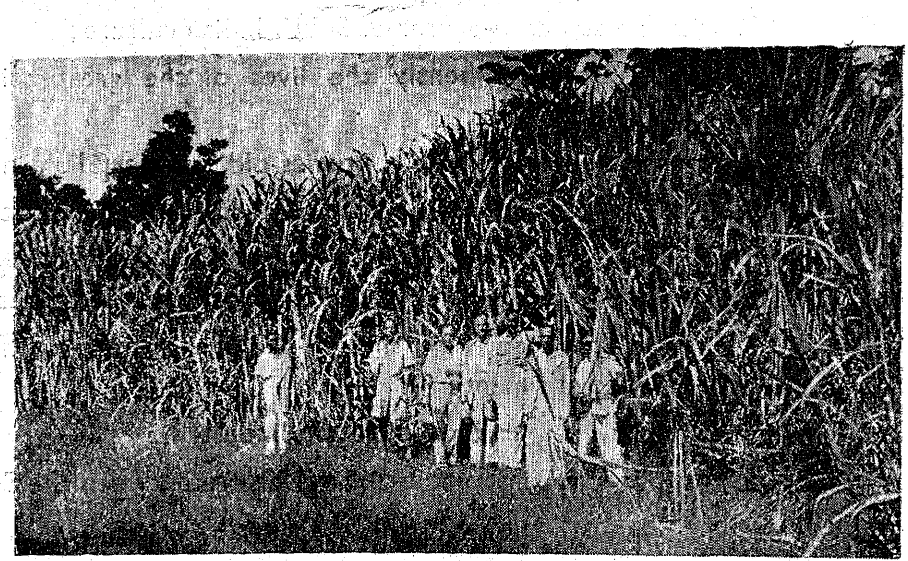


These aboriginals are also within the scope of the scheme



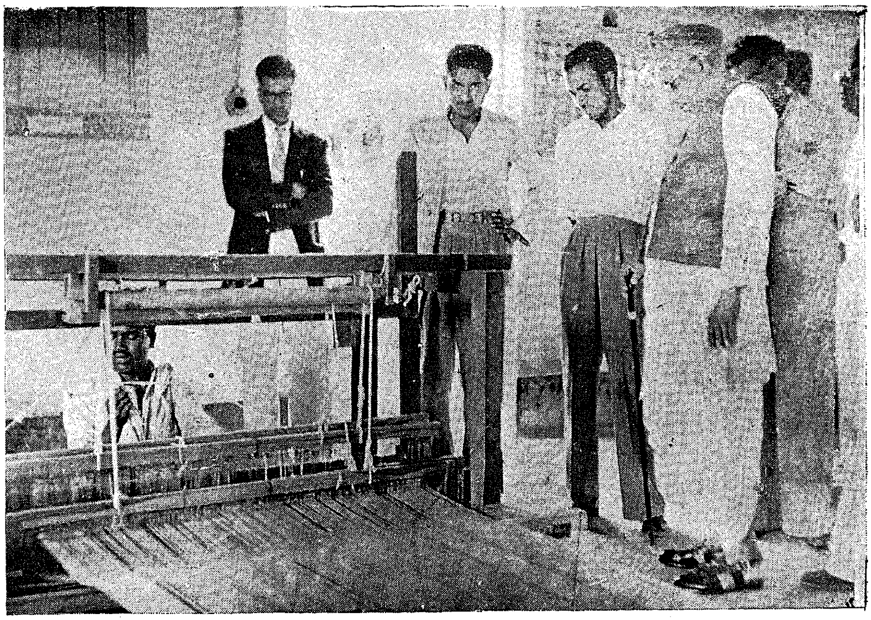
An ex-serviee man's family in the Colony. They look very happy

18 JUL 194



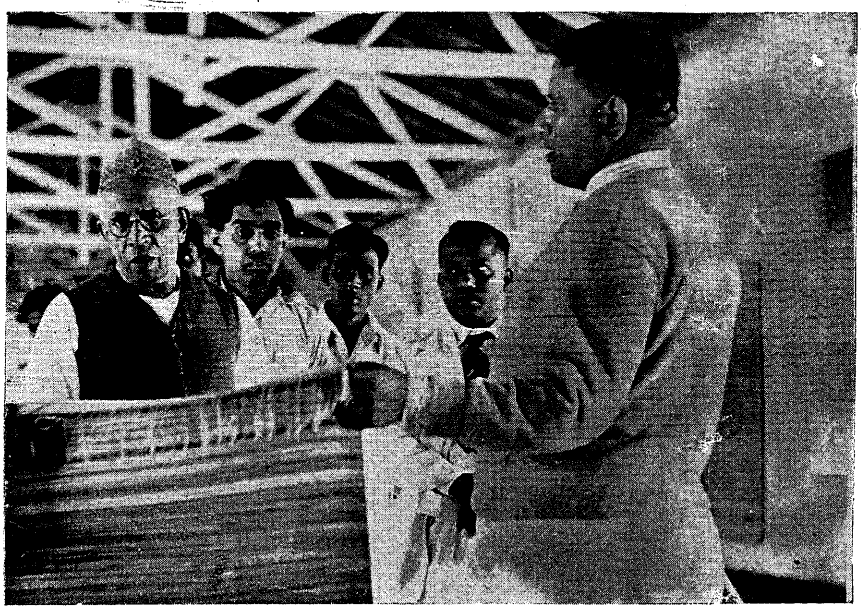
Sugarcane crop raised in the agricultural farm in the Colony. What a bumper crop!

RESETTLEMENT TRAINING CENTRES UNDER CAMERA

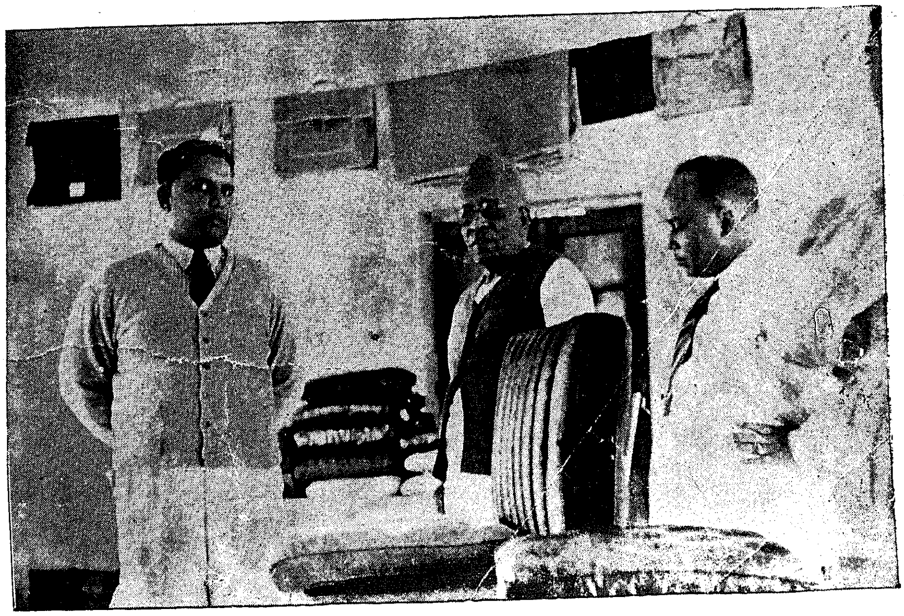


"He is certainly not a burden to Society. He is an asset," said Dr. Rajan, Madras Resettlement Minister, when he visited the Weaving Section.

18 JUL 194
DRA



" Mat Weaving " is our ancient craft. The trainees should revive this trade in every village soon after they leave the Training Centre, observed Dr. Rajan.



The Resettlement Minister is seen inspecting the products at the Upholstery Section.

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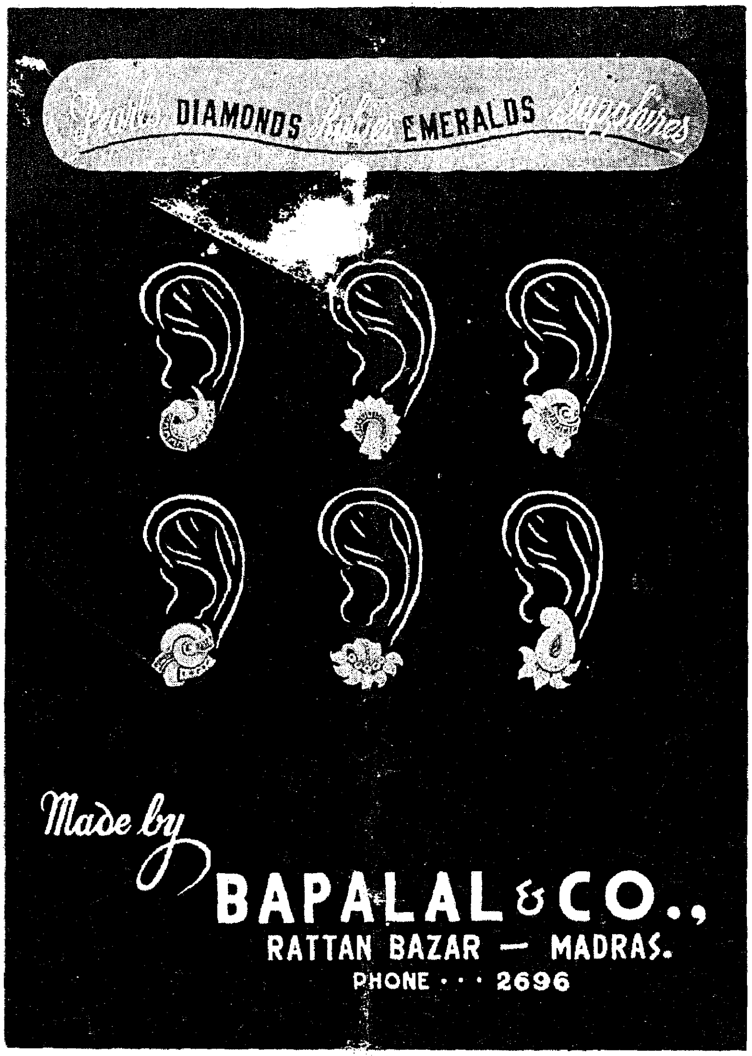

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